The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

THE POSTAL-CAR SERVICE.

MR. HINCKLEY'S NEW POSITION IN THE CONTROVERSY—EFFECT OF TENDERING THE MAILS BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—The Post Office Department to-day received a communication from President Hinckley, of the Wilmington Road, stating that he should not withdraw the postal cars to-day, and intimating that he should continue to carry the mails as long as the Post Office Department sends them. Mr. Hinckley's action seems to proceed upon the assumption that the tender of the mails to him after his statement that he would not carry them except for an increased compensation in some legal way commits the Government to pay the extra compensation. Assuming that the position of Mr. Hinckley is sincere, his action is only explained on the supposition that the attorneys of his road have advised him that the tender of the mails by the Government practically commits the Government to the acceptance of Mr. Hinckley's terms. The postal authorities do not so understand it, and the Postmaster General by telegraph again informed Mr. Hinckley that under no circumstances, directly or by implication, will the department undertake or assume to pay a greater compensation than the law allows. The previous correspondence of the department has placed the Post Office authorities on record against the legality of the compensation desired by Mr. Hinckley. As Mr. Hinckley has delayed the matter for another day, the Post Office Department have determined to give the legal question of tender of the mails more extended consideration. Attorney General Williams returned this morning, and his attention has been called to this technical question. If it shall be found that the tender of the mails by the Government under these circumstances will furnish Mr. Hinckley the basis of some future claim upon Congress for extra compensation, it is expected that the authorities will direct the contract to be closed with the Pennsylvania Road for the transportation of the mails by way of Harrisburg. Senator Windom, Chairman of the Committee on Transportation, now here, states that the different members of his committee and its clerk are devoting much of the Summer to the examination of this postal-car question, and to a very careful compilation of all the statistics in the matter in order to discover what equitable compensation to railroads would be. He says that in view of all the circumstances and the pending consideration of this question by Congress, Mr. Hinckley has make a very great mistake, from which he will with difficulty extricate himself.

The main points of the correspondence are subjoined. On Saturday Mr. Hinckley addressed a letter to the Postmaster General, which has been published and supplemented by the following telegram:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.

J. W. Marshall, Postmaster General:

I have your telegrams. I shall not refuse to take the mails to-morrow if you send them to our station, for your act in asking us to carry the mails will be our assurance that you mean to pay us our price, and I leave you free to decide the question as to employing our services or not. You, of course, will not employ them unless you mean to pay for them.

ISAAC HINCKLEY,
President P. W. and B. Railroad Company.

Postmaster General Marshall replied to-day as follows:

"Your telegram is received, in which you say you will not refuse the mails if sent to your station. If you receive or carry them it must be only on the terms of the law. Under no circumstances can or will the department, directly or impliedly, undertake or assume to pay a greater compensation than the law allows. George S. Bangs, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, is instructed accordingly."

The following is the latest communication from Mr. Hinckley:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3, 1874.

J. W. Marshall, Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.:

I have your telegrams of the 19th and 21st. If your agents put mails into our cars at Washington, New-York, or elsewhere, we shall consider the act as an order to carry the mails on our road at the rates which we have given you. If you cannot pay those rates do not let your agents put any mail into any of our cars, and then plead ignorance of the obligations the Post Office Department is under in consequence. I shall not refuse to carry the mails at present.

(Signed,) ISAAC HINCKLEY,
President Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TREASURY WARRANTS IN JULY.

The payments made from the Treasury by warrants during July were as follows: Civil and miscellaneous, $7,665,672 11; war, $3,173,936 87; navy, $2,728,276 32; interior, pensions, and Indians, $2,948,490 78; total, $16,516,376 08. The above is exclusive of payments on account of the principal and interest of the public debt.

DEATH OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The Adjutant General of the Army received to-day reports of the death of officers of the army, as follows: Surgeon A. N. McLaren, of the Medical Department, at Boston, Mass., Aug. 3; Major Eugene Crittenden, Fifth Cavalry, at Camp Bowie, Arizona, Aug. 1; Brevet Brig. Gen. Joseph A. Haskin, (retired,) at Oswego, N. Y., Aug. 3.

POSTMASTERS APPOINTED.

The following Postmasters have been appointed: John Alger, at Flint, Mich.; John H. Heisel, at Brunswick, Mo.; Jas. Ruth, at Lansing, Iowa, and Francis M. Lyon, at Streator, Ill.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Lieut. Adolph Marix is ordered to duty at the Asiatic Station. Lieut. Charles T. Hutchins is detached from the Fortune and granted leave; Mate Lewis F. Strout, from the Triana, and ordered to the Gettysburg; Mate James M. Creighton, from the Gettysburg, and ordered to the Triana; Passed Assistant Engineer William L. Bailee, from the Triana, and granted sick leave.

STRIKE OF IRON-WORKERS IN WILKESBARRE, PENN.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 3.—The Vulcan Iron Works, of this city, last week decided on reducing their working men's wages ten per cent., and so announced. The employes at once quit work, and to-day they received notice that if they did not resume work before Wednesday next they would be paid the wages due to them and be discharged. To-day they held a meeting and resolved not to go to work as long as the reduction was insisted on. About a dozen of the men refuse to quit work, but they have been in no manner molested by the strikers.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT JERMYN, PENN.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., Aug. 3.—The Detectives of Scranton, on Saturday last, arrested Dennis Sharkey in his cabin on the mountain back of that city, as one of the desperadoes who made the assault upon mine boss Green, at Jermyn, last Tuesday. He had been skulking in the wood since the affray. At his examination he denied the charge, but a bullet-hole through his left leg, above the ankle, pointed to him as the man who was shot and fell down during the affray. He was brought to this city and lodged in prison on Sunday. To-day Mr. Green was able to come here, and Sharkey was brought in his presence, when he was identified as one of the gang. The one who was shot in the fight turned out to be Patrick Malia, of Dunmore, and his wife claimed his body after it had been buried. The other desperado is still at large, but he is known, and detectives are on his track. These affairs have become quite frequent in the mining regions, and this is the first time that any of the ruffians have been killed or caught, so well have their plans been laid and secrets kept.

UTAH.

DISTURBANCES AT SALT LAKE CITY AND OTHER PLACES—ARRESTS OF UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 3.—There has been considerable disturbance during the election of to-day at this place and adjoining towns, on account of disputes as to the qualifications of voters, the challenges having been liberal. During the afternoon a Deputy United States Marshal was arrested and confined, but was afterward liberated on a writ of habeas corpus. Several policemen were arrested during the day by Deputy Marshals, and at one time there was a general mêlée of citizens and officers. At the Central Precinct, at the close of the polls this evening, Peter Clinton, Judge of Election of the Central Precinct, and late Police Judge, and several policemen were arrested by the United States Marshal. The charge against Clinton is that he carried off the ballot-box at noon, when he went to dinner. The Police are charged with interfering with voters at the polls, and creating a disturbance. An immense crowd followed Judge Clinton to the Territorial Marshal's Office, and a riot seemed imminent, when Governor Woods addressed the assembled crowd, which soon dispersed. No more trouble is anticipated. The result of the election cannot be ascertained to-night.

THE ELECTION FOR DELEGATES TO CONGRESS—THE MORMON TICKET PROBABLY SUCCESSFUL.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 3.—The election for Delegates to Congress, and for county and town officers takes place to-day. George A. Cannon, the late Delegate to Congress, has been renominated by the Mormons, notwithstanding the declaration of Congress that hereafter no polygamist would be allowed to take his seat. The Liberal Party nominee as delegate is R. N. Baskin. There will be a strong vote cast, as every effort has been made by the Mormons and Liberals to poll a full vote. The women are generally voting the Mormon ticket, which will no doubt be successful in all but a few mining towns.

CANADA.

LAKE NAVIGATION—THE MILITARY SCHOOL AT KINGSTON DISCONTINUED.

KINGSTON, Aug. 3.—The propeller Scotia has made the round trip to Chicago and back three times in succession within twelve days, with a cargo each way. The usual time was given for loading and unloading.

The military school here is to be abolished, the instructors having had their engagements canceled.

Bishop Horan has arrived here from Rome.

THE GRASSHOPPERS IN MANITOBA—RIEL SAID TO BE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE—ARREST OF A MURDERER.

TORONTO, Aug. 3.—A dispatch from Fort Garry says reports from all sections of Manitoba indicate that the grasshopper ravages are not so bad as first reported. Fully one-half a crop is expected.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 3.—Information has been received here that Louis Riel is at Suncook, N. H., the guest of Rev. M. Richer, formerly a missionary in the Northwest Territory.

On Friday night last a man inquired the way to the railway depot, and on receiving the information, proceeded to talk of the murder of a girl named Menard, on the 24th ult., at St. Albans, Vt. Finally he confessed that he was the murderer, and said that he killed the poor girl because he was jealous of her. He was arrested last night by Detectives Cullen and Murphy. He gives his name as Samuel Martin.

THE LUMBER TRADE.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Aug. 3.—The lumber trade continues inactive to the United States. The largest lumber operator, Mr. Gibson, has shut down four mills.

THE INDIANS.

CUSTER AT THE FOOT OF THE BLACK HILLS—A BLOW PROBABLY STRUCK.

SIOUX CITY, Iowa, Aug. 3.—A dispatch to the *Journal*, from Fort Sully, Dakota Territory, states that four Indian runners arrived at Cheyenne Agency to-day, direct from the hostile camp in the Black Hills. They saw Gen. Custer's command in camp near Bear Butte, at the foot of the Black Hills, on the evening of July 31. They report that the hostile Indians knew nothing of Gen. Custer's expedition, and that they were peacefully disposed and wanted to come into the agencies to trade.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

At Salmon Falls, Me., on Saturday night, a car-shop belonging to the St. Croix and Penobscot Railroad Company, containing an engine, one old passenger car, and three platform cars, was burned. One passenger car was damaged. The loss is about $7,000; insurance, $4,000.

A tenement-house in Danvers, Mass., owned by Wm. Porter, was burned on Sunday night, and one occupant, named McCarty, perished in the flames. The deceased leaves a wife and family in Ireland.

Scovill's saw mill, at Shediac, N. B., was destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is heavy, and the amount of insurance unknown, except $5,000 in the Liverpool, London, and Globe.

LOCAL FIRES.

At 9:30 P. M. yesterday, a fire occurred in the three-story building, No. 540 West Thirty-third street, occupied by Lightbody & Son as an ink manufactory. Damage, $300.

A slight fire occurred last night in the building, No. 135 Greene street, occupied by James Byrnes as a saloon, causing a damage of $20 to the window curtains, which ignited from a gas jet.

ANOTHER RESERVOIR GIVES WAY.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 3.—The main reservoir, which supplies this city with water, gave way this afternoon, and sent about 30,000,000 gallons of water over the city and down Pennington avenue with a mighty rush, filling the cellars of most of the houses for a quarter of a mile. The breach is in the south end of the reservoir, and is about twenty-five feet wide at the top. There was no damage done aside from the filling of the cellars, the drowning of chickens, and the carrying away of fencing. It was caused by a leakage from an old pipe which was left embedded in the soil when the new reservoir was built. All the damage, except that done by the filling of the cellars, will not exceed $1,000.

THE SAFEGUARD INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 3.—J. M. Forster, State Insurance Commissioner, has given the Safeguard Insurance Company of Philadelphia notice to discontinue business in this State until a re-examination of its affairs.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A BISHOP.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 3.—At Faribault, Rice County, yesterday, in the Cathedral, an insane divinity student, named Nims, attempted to assassinate Bishop Whipple. Just before the sermon Nims advanced rapidly to the chancel, but before the pistol, which he held in his hand, could be discharged, the Bishop seized and forced him into a chair, where he was disarmed. The cause of the attempt of the assassination was the refusal of the Bishop to ordain him (Nims) a priest, because of his unsound mind.

ENGLAND.

THE BRUSSELS CONFERENCE.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE CONFERENCE—POSITION OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT TOWARD IT—LITERARY NOTES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Thursday, July 23, 1874.

The Brussels Conference, which occupies no inconsiderable share of public attention just now, is, it appears, to be presided over by Baron Jomini, the chief of the two Russian delegates, the second of whom is Gen. Leer, of the St. Petersburg Military Academy. Baron Jomini is son of the Napoleonic General of the same name, known less by his deeds in the field than by his works on strategy and tactics. The young Jomini entered the Russian service at an early age as an attaché of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was rapidly promoted, and at present may be looked upon as the absolute head of the Russian Foreign Office. Prince Gortschakoff directs, of course, the *haute politique* of the Empire, but Baron Jomini is chief of the administration, and has the *personnel* of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs entirely under his command. That the Emperor of Russia should have sent a man so highly placed to represent his Government at Brussels shows the importance he attaches to the labors of the conference.

France will be represented by Gen. Arnaudeau, Chief of the Military Subdivision of La Charente, and Rear Admiral Thomasset, Major General of the fleet at Cherbourg. Gen. Thomasset commanded the gun-boats and floating batteries on the Seine during the siege of Paris.

The Italian representatives will be Signor Blanc, Italian Minister at the Belgian Court, and Col. Lanza.

Prussia will send Gen. Voigts-Retz, Chief of an army corps, (No. 10, I think,) and afterward Commandant of Versailles during the late war.

Austria has agreed to be represented, but has not yet named her representative.

Belgium was to have been represented by her Minister of Foreign Affairs, who, however, according to a telegram received two days ago from Brussels, is seriously ill.

Holland sends Gen. Von der Schrieck.

As for England, it is not by any means certain at this moment that she will be represented at the conference at all. She has taken fright at the idea of a political instead of a purely humanitarian character being given to it, and, as you are already aware, will take no part in the discussions except on the understanding that international questions of a general character, and especially questions of maritime law, shall be excluded from consideration. It is of course no secret that Russia, Austria, and Prussia desire the resignation by England of the right of capturing an enemy's merchant vessels. Some curious reports on this subject are to be found in the Austrian *Red Book* for 1872, from which it appears that Count Beust and Count Andrassy, on the part of Austria, and Prince Bismarck, on the part of Germany, had resolved to demand, at the first opportunity, from England the surrender of the maritime rights in question. It was believed that the occasion so much desired would be the presentation of the three rules of the Washington Treaty—which England, for sufficient reasons, has hitherto abstained from presenting.

Should England consent, in the end, to be represented at the conference, her representative will probably be Mr. John Savile Lumley, formerly First Secretary at St. Petersburg, now Minister Resident at Brussels, and actually on leave of absence in London, where he attended last night the Princess of Wales' fancy dress ball.

THE NEUTRAL COUNTRY OF EUROPE.

Speaking of Belgium, the neutral country *par excellence* of all Europe, (seeing that England, France, and Germany, are all equally interested in maintaining, and determined to maintain, its independence,) I may mention, on the authority of one of the principal Brussels bankers, that the Pope has just invested 18,000,000 francs in Belgian securities. The "Peters' pence," received so plentifully during the past few years, must be placed somewhere, and the Holy Father would scarcely like to leave church property within the reach of faithless Italy, fickle and disturbed France, or openly-hostile Germany. Under these circumstances, it does not seem improbable that he should have chosen as the safest country for Papal investments, the native land of the late M. De Mérode.

LITERARY MATTERS.

The English translation of Victor Hugo's "'93" has just appeared. With all its merits, foremost among which must be placed the author's marvelous power of description, many scenes are rendered ludicrous by undue emphasis and exaggerations of all kinds. Never did the sublime and the ridiculous give one another the hand so closely as in this work, which Mr. Burnand paraphrases rather than burlesques in the serial he is contributing to *Punch*, under the title of "One and Three by Fictor Nogo." Nothing, in a serious book, can be much droller than the account given of a gun which breaks loose on board a ship, and has a fight with a gunner, who tries to capture it. "Come on! said the man. It seemed to listen. Suddenly it darted upon him. There was—one might have fancied so, at least—cunning in this mass. * * * He crept along the side, he went rope in hand, and the cannon had the air of understanding, and fled as it it perceived a noose. Then the gun seemed suddenly to say to itself, 'Come, let us make an end.'" Heinrich Heine observed a long time ago that Victor Hugo had no sense of humor; and in his latest works—apart from the power to create comic character—he does not seem to have enough perception of the ridiculous to avoid it when it presents itself.

Descriptions of fights between men and monsters of various kinds—cannons, bulls, and bulldogs—would seem to be very much in fashion just now. I know that, for my part, I cannot take up a book or a newspaper without finding in it an account of some such combat. The first thing I see in Victor Hugo's "'93" is a vivid picture of a contest between an artilleryman and a loose carronade, which the artilleryman vainly endeavors to catch, and which, if it caught him, would crush him to death. In Mr. Ralston's *Early History of Russia*—a charming book, in which the legendary portion of Russia's early history is, above all, admirably treated—I find my old friend Vladimir Monomachus doing battle with a bull. The *Times* republishes to-day, as if for the benefit of Mr. James Greenwood, the old story of the judicial duel between the Dog of Montargis and his master's murderer; and—just as people in England are ceasing to believe in it—Mr. James Greenwood's own story of the pretended fight at Henley, in Staffordshire, between a man and a dog is finding its way into all the foreign papers. Now that the local magistrates, forty local policemen, the Secretary to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and Mr. James Greenwood himself have failed separately and collectively to find the house at Henley in which the fight is alleged to have taken place, the Henley people can scarcely be blamed for maintaining what they have maintained from the first, that the whole story is a deliberate invention. So, in a moral sense, it seems to be. In a literary point of view it is, however, not an invention, but a reproduction. I am assured on good authority that some fifty or sixty years ago, the story of a fight between a man and a dog was published in a provincial newspaper; and either Mr. James Greenwood took this as the basis of his highly-colored descriptive article, or, what appears more probable, some one practiced a hoax upon him, and declared to Mr. Greenwood that he had seen only the other day what he had only read of as having occurred at the beginning of the century. When a writer has once departed altogether from the truth, it is difficult to judge as to what point of mendacity he may have reached. But there are degrees in falsehood; and Mr. Greenwood's untruthfulness has, I fancy, consisted in his describing, as though he himself had seen it, what he really believed had been seen by a friend. Not that that justifies him either toward the proprietors and editors of his paper or toward the public, but it seems to explain what otherwise, from its reckless audacity, would be inexplicable.

I hear it said that the *Daily Telegraph* is very unfortunate in having been twice hoaxed by its correspondents; once in connection with the Khiva expedition, when a certain "irreclaimable savage" who had previously done duty in the Crimea and on the banks of the Don, was introduced by the author of his being as having turned up for the first time on the road to Khiva, and now in connection with the imaginary "man and dog fight." But the *Telegraph* is not altogether blameless in the matter. "The mob wishes to be deceived, let it be deceived," says the political proverb. "The *Telegraph* wishes for sensational writing; it shall have sensational writing," its unscrupulous correspondents seem to have said. Before Mr. Ker brought forward his "irreclaimable savage" he had already supplied the *Telegraph* with a number of ultra-picturesque descriptions of Cossack and Tartar life, which had nothing whatever to do with the Khiva expedition, but even after the *Times* published as part of a series of letters ostensibly devoted to that subject; and before Mr. James Greenwood undertook to delight the readers of the *Telegraph* by his too vivid account of the conflict he pretended to have seen between a bull-dog and a dwarf, he had found favor in the eyes of the proprietors of that journal by a number of articles on low life in London, written in the same sensational—the same disgusting—style, and, as one cannot now help thinking, with about the same regard for what Mr. Carlyle calls "the veracities." S. E.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 4—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen over the lake region, with north-west to north-east winds and generally clear, cool weather; also over the Middle and Eastern States, with northerly and westerly winds, lower temperature, and clear weather. Occasional rains have been reported from the South Atlantic and East Gulf coasts; south winds from the North-west, with light local rains in Nebraska, Minnesota, and the western portions of Iowa and Wisconsin. The Ohio River has fallen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

In New-England, the Middles States, and the lower lake region the barometer will continue rising, with north-west to north-east winds, and clear or partly cloudy, cool weather.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, rising barometer, slightly lower temperature, light to fresh winds, mostly from the north-east and south-east, and partly cloudy weather, with coast rains.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, clear weather, north-east to south-east winds, and stationary or rising temperature.

For the upper lake region and south-westward to the Lower Missouri Valley, falling barometer, slowly rising temperature, east to south winds, and partly cloudy weather, with probably light local rains from the Upper Mississippi westward.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	76°	60°	3:30 P. M.	89°	76°
6 A. M.	76°	59°	6 P. M.	75°	74°
9 A. M.	80°	64°	9 P. M.	74°	67°
12 M.	90°	70°	12 P. M.	74°	64°

Average temperature yesterday.........66¾°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year.........79¼°

THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 3.—The Building Committee of the Centennial Board of Finance officially announces that a satisfactory contract has been made by Mr. Dobbins, the contractor, for all the iron required in the construction of the Exhibition building, and also the permanent building, including beams and other portions. The parties furnishing this material, Messrs. A. & P. Roberts, of the Pencoyd Iron Works, with their present facilities, are able to place this immense quantity of iron on the ground within six months from the date of the contract. The Pencoyd Works are within a short distance of the Centennial grounds.

The Centennial Board of Finance has learned that Ex-Gov. Bigler has been successful in securing a number of prominent gentlemen to act as auxiliaries to the Bureau of Revenue, under the new plan, in the New-England States, and has fair expectations of obtaining all the subscriptions that may be required from that section. Among those who have expressed themselves as being willing to co-operate is Vice President Henry Wilson, who serves cheerfully in his county. Gov. Bigler is now the guest of Ex-Gov. Straw, of New-Hampshire, one of the United States Centennial Commissioners, and will, doubtless, through his aid, make good progress in his State.

THE LANDREGAN MURDER CASE IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 3.—The Coroner's jury have disagreed in the Landregan murder case, five of the jurors having signed the following as their verdict: "That the said Bridget Landregan came to her death on the evening of Dec. 5, 1873, from blows inflicted upon her head by a piece of wagon or buggy-shaft in the hands of Thomas Cahill."

Coroner Vose and one juryman dissent, and charge the murder upon some person unknown to the jury.

State Detective Philbrick was sent to Washington to-day for extradition papers in the case of Thomas Cahill, suspected of the murder of Bridget Landregan. The detective will probably sail for Ireland next Saturday. A man named Downey, who saw Cahill off and is well acquainted with him, states that he saw blood on Cahill's hands. The officers are confident, from the evidence, that they can convict him of murder.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 3.—The Democratic Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the Second District met to-night, and nominated Benjamin Rush.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, Aug. 3.—Col. Wm. R. Steele, the present delegate to Congress from this Territory, was renominated by the Democratic Convention at Evanston, to-day.

ITALY.

ART AND ARTISTS AT ROME.

THE QUARRELS OF SCULPTORS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ROME, Saturday, July 18, 1874.

Since the suspension, for the season, of the publication of the journal printed here in our language, there is a lull in the violent controversy between the sculptors and their friends—and enemies—which went on through the greater part of the Winter. The party who made the original gross attack long ago retired from the field, silently acknowledging defeat. The case serves to show how necessary it is for inexperienced new-comers to be careful and not lend an ear to the idle or lying tales of those who have only some passion to gratify or selfish interest to promote. In the plenitude of their conceit, accusers should not forget that nearly as many years of attentive observation are necessary to be able to judge intelligently of art as are demanded in study and practice by the artist to produce works that can make a claim to regard. We Americans think we have made great progress in every department of enlightened civilization, and it is true that we have, and there is no nation that has before it a better prospect of arriving, at last, at the highest point in art culture and the refinement of taste. But time and study are needed, for "art is long," and the road presents many obstacles to be overcome. The slip-shod, half provincial habit which still too much characterizes our judgments and our practice must be reformed by patient attention to all the details of studious acquirement by which alone that discipline can be attained which makes an artist master of the resources of his art, and which gives to the company of guides and counselors or conservators the critical knowledge and finer faculty of discrimination necessary to help the artist by admonitions of qualified blame or praise, and teach the public to know what is most worthy of admiration when productions of art are presented to general notice. The faults of criticism are quite as numerous as the defects which are made the subject of captious remark by those who astonish the public by the great amount of their real or affected art learning. Even some of the great masters of criticism, such as Ruskin, who write well, are often blind guides, so much are they under the influence of their own humors and settled prejudices.

Artists are jealous of each other, although they may deny it very vehemently. Indeed, there is jealousy around the whole circle; and it is natural, for artistic is very much like any other human nature, however much exalted talk may be indulged about the sublimity of "æsthetic aspirations." It has always been the same, from the time when Torrigiani broke Michael Angelo's nose, to the most recent ebullition of passion, with no more serious threatened result than broken windows. The American people wish to hear all the good they can about their artists; of their devotion to their work, and of the success which follows it, with little inclination to share in their jealousies or take part in their contentions. We shall endeavor, from time to time, to add such information as we can to the existing stock; to help to enlighten opinion—so far as a contribution of facts will do it—and the formation of a just judgment.

HIRAM POWERS.

The late Mr. Powers is an example of an American artist whose reputation was principally made by newspaper praise. The artist sought it, both as a stimulus to effort and to win attention in a wider circle of admirers. It is a desire common to most artists, and is natural and just if it does not fall into weakness. Mr. Powers had more than his share, but it was at a time when he stood almost alone with a great public longing for heroes to worship. He was impatient when this admiration was withdrawn or divided with many others among his countrymen aspiring to favor and a position of respectability in art. Mr. Powers was at one time exalted as much above his true place by the excesses of popular laudation as at another he was in danger of falling below it by the disparagements of the many enemies he had made by the stubbornness of his own self-assertion. Mr. Powers was not, most of all, distinguished for creative skill. His inventive power was mechanical, and it was in the exactness and refinement of his eye and his perceptions that his success in art was principally due. As a bust-maker it is acknowledged that he was without a superior, and the many portraits which came from his hand will remain to prove his title to an eminent place among the artists who wrought in the first period of the development of the art of sculpture in America. His name is associated with no group of figures which would have served to illustrate to us his faculty for composition. An opportunity was offered to him for filling one of the pediments of the Capitol, but he shrank from the attempt. We have now a dozen sculptors equal to him in crude native talent, and several of them much superior to him in academic or technical knowledge. His reputation is confined mostly to his own country and England, in which his works are principally found. He was not great enough in his art to build up a name of conspicuous report on the Continent of Europe. Like one of the pioneers of a new settlement, his fame is associated with beginnings.

Speaking of the empty pediment in one of the façades of the Capitol, it is quite fifteen years since the commission sent a circular to various sculptors, asking them to submit designs and give their ideas as to a subject proper for such a monument. Different artists received the proposals made to them in the circular, according to the various moods and caprices characterizing them, not more as artists than as individual men. I remember that Mr. Powers expressed indignation when the matter was presented to his notice, and declared that he should do nothing, and that if the Government wished his professional services it must come and treat directly with him, or, in other words, not expect that his talent was to be put in comparison or competition with that of others. But the real truth in Mr. Powers' case was that he had not confidence in his own ability to cope with the difficulties of a great subject—a fact well known to his friends who had sufficient knowledge to be able to put a just estimate upon his capacity.

The projects, of which we constantly hear, of new public monuments in the United States are a great encouragement to artists. The munificence of such men as Mr. James Lick will find imitators, and cities and States are dreaming of enterprises for embellishment yet to be carried out. The examples of public liberality given by Americans who have made their own fortunes are without precedent here, and are not to be conceived of by a public only accustomed to benevolence on a contribution-box scale. Now and then in the newspapers there is recorded an act of "princely munificence;" a member of the royal family has given five hundred or a thousand francs to some institution of charity. It is a vast advantage for a community with institutions like those of the United States that an opulent citizen may obtain for himself and his family a title of nobility, legitimate and valid for all time, by giving a portion of his wealth, and associating his name with a great establishment which shall, after he has passed away, confer benefits upon the community in which during his life he has himself reaped a large harvest of good. In monarchical countries, where Popes and Princes can confer titles of nobility by a simple fiat of the sovereign will, the inducements to obtain such honors are not found so much in efforts made to serve the public as the Prince, who, whatever may be the elevation or baseness of his aims, is always the "fountain of honor." We know what use sovereigns have often made of their prerogative, by rewarding their favorites with the titles and privileges of "nobles," when the conduct may have been only that of the basest subserviency, or dedicated to any other than noble ends.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The steamer Colorado has arrived at Key West, from Hampton Roads.

E. L. Sloan, editor of the Salt Lake *Herald*, died in that city yesterday.

Mr. George W. Derochmont, of Portsmouth, N. H., fell dead at his farm on Sunday, probably of heart disease.

The report detaching Commander Eastman and Lieut. Commander McCook from duty at Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard, is untrue.

Dr. James Fisk, of St. John, New-Brunswick, shot himself yesterday morning, during a fit of temporary insanity.

Admiral Reynolds is Acting Secretary of the Navy during the absence from Washington of Secretary Robeson.

Owen Rogers and four others have been arrested at Scott's Bay, Nova Scotia, charged with being connected with the shooting of Capt. Halfield.

H. A. Bessey, one of the injured by the explosion at the stove factory at Coatesville, Penn., July 28, died yesterday afternoon from the injuries received.

William Parker, of the Royal Artillery, at Halifax, Nova Scotia, was found on Saturday night with a fearful gash in his throat. It was evidently a case of suicide, and no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

John Cooley, Sr., the oldest printer in this State, died in Utica, on Sunday, at the age of seventy-four. He was apprenticed in Cork, Ireland, in 1813; came to Utica in 1851, and has worked at the case almost continuously more than sixty-one years.

A boat was capsized at Hampton Beach, near Portsmouth, N. H., on Sunday, and Alfred Dana Godfrey, of Hampton, twenty-five years of age, was drowned. Capt. J. L. Godfrey, Capt. J. C. Palmer, and a sailor were rescued, after clinging to the boat half an hour.

The Lady Superior of Notre Dame Academy, Boston Highlands, who sailed in the steam-ship Parthia from Boston, July 11, for Liverpool, intending to visit some of the leading educational establishments in Europe, died suddenly when two days out.

The Democratic State Central Committee of Massachusetts have resolved to call the State Convention to meet on Wednesday, Sept. 9, in Mechanics' Hall, Worcester. In conversation on the subject of a candidate for Governor, Mr. Gaston was indicated as the choice of the committee.

THE AMATEUR REGATTA AT TROY IN SEPTEMBER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 3.—A very enthusiastic meeting of oarsmen and citizens was held at the Troy House to-night, to take action relative to the amateur regatta which is to be held at this place Sept. 3 and 4. Mr. Craft, Secretary of the Amateur Association, was present, and preliminary arrangements for the reception of crews were made. The affair promises to be very successful, the Laureat and Ulysses Clubs having interested themselves to secure the necessary funds and accommodations. The citizens of Troy will offer a challenge prize for the pair-oared race, and will also furnish elegant badges for the winning crews and oarsmen. Some special prizes will also be offered.

THE NEW STEAM-SHIP HUDSON.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 3.—The new iron steam-ship Hudson, just completed in this city by Pusey, Jones & Co., for the Cromwell Line between New-York and New-Orleans, sailed for New-York this afternoon. She is about 2,000 tons burden, and has accommodations for forty-eight first-class passengers. A number of improvements have been introduced into her machinery and construction, and a fast ship is predicted. She is commanded by Capt. Gager, late of the Knickerbocker.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN SEDALIA COUNTY, MO.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—A special to the *Dispatch* from Sedalia, Mo., says that yesterday afternoon four men, named Wilson, Rollins, Ray, and Henry, rode across the farm of George and David Davis, nine miles from Sedalia, letting down fences on their passage. On their return they were met by the Davis brothers; a fight ensued, and Rollins and Wilson were badly wounded. Constable Derrell, with a posse, attempted to arrest the Davis brothers at their house last night, when they were fired upon, and Derrell and one of his men seriously wounded. To-day the Davis brothers gave themselves up. It is believed that two or three of those wounded will die.

MURDER OF A YOUNG LADY THROUGH JEALOUSY.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 3.—At Moffitsville, Henderson County, S. C., a young German named Gairizum shot and killed a young lady named Katie Tucker. It appears that Gairizum was employed by the father of the young lady with whom he fell desperately in love. He became jealous of the attentions of a supposed rival and deliberately killed the young lady while the three were sitting in Mr. Tucker's parlor. After committing the deed the murderer fled, but was arrested and lodged in jail at the Henderson Court-house.

OAK BLUFF TAR AND FEATHERS SHOOTING CASE.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Aug 3.—The verdict of the Coroner's Jury, in the shooting case at Oak Bluffs, was that Samuel H. Elliott shot Caleb C. Smith in self-defense. Elliott is released from custody, and the other parties concerned in the assault upon him have been arrested on a charge of an aggravated assault.

THE SEASIDE BOARDING HOUSE FOR WORKING WOMEN.

A Philadelphia paper of yesterday says: "About three months ago a lot of ground in Ausbury Park, N. J., was donated by Mr. Bradley, of New-York, to the Women's Christian Association of this city for the purpose of erecting a boarding-house for the use of the numerous overworked female employees of our city stores and manufactories, whose slender means will not admit of a sojourn by the sea at the high rates usually charged. The lot comprises 125 feet of ocean front, extending in depth 75 feet. Upon this has been erected a handsome house, capable of accommodating from twenty-five to thirty inmates. A fine verandah extends around two sides, affording both a lake and ocean view. The rooms are furnished with the good taste to be expected from the ladies in whose hands the matter was placed. White Swiss curtains, with blue trimmings, drape the windows of the cosy little bed-rooms, iron bedsteads, hair mattresses, covered with white counterpanes, toilet tables, mirrors, chairs, and matting, complete the cool Summer furniture. Situated on the edge of a grove, it has the uncommon advantages of well shaded grounds with the cool sea breezes, while the lake within two minutes walk affords fine opportunities for rowing or sailing. The rate of board has been fixed at $3 per week, thus affording an opportunity to many a weary seamstress or saleswoman of spending her two weeks' vacation where renewed health and many happy hours may be attained. The formal opening of the institution will take place to-morrow."

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE AMERICAN BASE-BALL PLAYERS IN LONDON.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The playing at Lord's Cricket Ground to-day, including a game of cricket between the Marylebone eleven and the twenty-two of America, commenced this afternoon. The Americans won the toss, and sent the Englishmen to the bat. Four of them were out for twenty-two runs, when the game was adjourned for lunch.

The game of base-ball commenced at 3 o'clock, Mr. Beals, of the Boston Club, acting as umpire. The Red Stockings won the game by the following score:

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Red Stockings	3	7	4	0	5	0	5	0	0	—24
Athletics	3	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	—7

The batting of the Red Stockings was very fine, while the fielding of the Athletics was generaly rather poor.

There were 6,000 spectators on the ground, and both the base-ball and cricket playing excited the greatest enthusiasm.

After the game of base-ball was finished, the adjourned game of cricket was resumed, and played until a late hour of the afternoon, when it was again adjourned, to be resumed to-morrow. When the play was suspended the Marylebone Club had scored eighty-eight runs, and had lost five wickets.

There will also be another game of base-ball played at 3 o'clock to-morrow.

The gate money—one shilling entrance—was given to the Americans.

The weather is delightful, though a little windy. All are in fine spirits.

THE BASE-BALL GAME IN MANCHESTER.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—At Manchester, on Saturday, the Athletics beat the Red Stockings by a score of 13 to 12. The game lasted two hours. The concourse of spectators was large and very appreciative.

Before the game, the players explained the method of laying out the ground, and gave exhibitions of throwing and catching the ball. The audience appeared to understand the game, and there was some betting on the result after the second inning.

THE PUBLIC WORSHIP BILL IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The Public Worship Regulation bill passed its third reading in the House of Commons this evening.

SPAIN.

THE BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON ORDERED TO BARCELONA—MORE TROOPS FOR CUBA.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—The British Mediterranean Squadron will leave Malta to-morrow for Barcelona. An Italian frigate has been ordered to the northern coast of Spain. The Spanish Government is about to dispatch 12,000 additional troops to Cuba. It is asserted that the Carlists have shot the Canon of the diocese of Victoria.

AN UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

PARIS, Aug. 3.—*Le Temps* says Germany and England have arrived at a complete understanding on the Spanish question, and hereafter no complaint will be made if British ships conveying contraband of war to the Carlists are seized.

THE CABINET AND THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR CUBA—OCCUPATION OF OLOT BY THE REPUBLICANS.

MADRID, Aug. 3.—At a Cabinet council to-day it was decided that 12,000 troops be ordered forthwith to reinforce the army in Cuba.

The Republican forces have entered Olot. They met with no opposition. The Carlists fled, leaving behind them 100 prisoners.

GERMANY.

PROTEST FROM THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—It is reported from Berlin that the Roman Catholic Bishops have forwarded to the Government a protest declaring that they cannot submit to one-sided laws, and claiming that the legislative power in matters concerning the Church belongs to the Pope alone.

FORD'S HOLLIDAY STREET THEATRE, BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 3.—Ford's Holliday Street Theatre, having been rebuilt, was opened to-night, and the proprietors greeted by an immense audience, every portion of the building being occupied. The opening address was the same delivered on the opening night of the Bowery Theatre, New-York, in 1828, read by Edwin Forrest, and written by William Leggett, of the New-York *Evening Post*. The play to-night was "After Dark," which was performed on the night of Sept. 9, 1873, when the theatre was burned. Among the company is Henry Warren, grandson of the former manager of the original theatre, erected on the same lot in 1794. The present building is a plain, but elegant structure, and in the very centre of population.

A YACHT CAPSIZED OFF SANDY HOOK.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 3.—A sloop yacht belonging to Dr. Vanderpoel, the Health Officer of New-York, was capsized last evening outside of Sandy Hook. The boat contained three men, who were picked up in an exhausted condition by the yacht Eugene, and brought ashore.

SUICIDE OF "LORD GORDON."

FORT GARRY, Manitoba, Aug. 3.—Lord Gordon shot himself on Saturday last at his residence, Headingly, in this province. Two English detectives arrested him, and he promised to go quietly with them, if they would not go through the United States. While in his room preparing for the journey he blew out his brains with a pistol.

THE BODY OF ALFRED H. SHARPLESS FOUND AT SEA.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 3.—The body of Alfred H. Sharpless was found about twelve miles at sea, opposite here, at 2 P. M. to-day, by a sailing party. The body was not much disfigured, with the exception of the eyes, lips, and hair, which were gone, and and a bunch of hair was clutched in one hand.

GEN. SHERIDAN SERENADED.

NIAGARA FALLS, Aug. 3.—Gen. Phil. Sheridan was serenaded this evening at the International Hotel, by Gilmore's Twenty-second Regiment band. It was a brilliant affair, and excited great enthusiasm.

MURDER BY STATE SENATOR SWOPE, OF KENTUCKY.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 3.—At Owenborough, Ky., to-day, in a difficulty growing out of the election excitement, George W. Swope, State Senator, shot and killed Perry Riley in the Court-house yard, in a crowd of hundreds of people. Swope was arrested.

THE ARKANSAS CONSTITUTION.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 3.—The Constitutional Convention to-day completed the consideration of the franchise and militia articles of the new Constitution.

KANSAS CITY.

THE NEW RIVAL FOR COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

THE PAST GROWTH AND PRESENT APPEARANCE OF KANSAS CITY—SKETCH OF ITS RAILROAD SYSTEM—NEW TRADE MOVEMENT—FUTURE PROSPECTS OF THE YOUNG METROPOLIS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, July 27, 1874.

What will be the result of the contest now proceeding in the West for commercial supremacy the near future will decide. The geographical centre of the Union will be found almost exactly to coincide with the site of Kansas City. Many years ago a far-sighted statesman predicted that it would one day become the half-way emporium between the Atlantic and Pacific seaboards. "Here," said he, "the commercial waves of two great oceans will meet and mingle, and will flood with business prosperity the young metropolis of the Missouri Valley." The growth of Kansas City during the past decade has indicated with wonderful exactness the truth of this prophecy. The city lies upon the southern bank of the Missouri River. The site is high, irregular, and picturesque occupying a steep bluff from which an extensive view of the surrounding country can be obtained. In population, wealth and public improvements, it ranks next to St. Louis, in the State of Missouri. The foundation of the city dates from 1838, but its growth, for many years, was slow and precarious. Not until 1860 did the place begin to assume shape and give tokens of the growth which it has since attained. The population then numbered some six or seven thousand. Civil strife, however, fell with crushing weight upon the city, and when peace again dawned Kansas City could muster but half the population it had had five years previously. But no sooner was the rebellion ended than it began to recover the lost ground and make more rapid progress than ever before. In two years it numbered 16,000 inhabitants, and in 1870, 32,600. Since then its growth has been fully as rapid, until at the present time it numbers 42,000 inhabitants.

Though its growth has been unparalleled in the history of modern cities, yet the spirit of public improvement has kept pace with the progress of Kansas City in other respects. The main business street and the streets intersecting it would, in architectural appearance, do honor to any city of its size in the East. It has as fine warehouses, better public buildings, and better hotels than can be found in cities of twice its population on the Atlantic seaboard, and its elegant private residences will compare favorably with the same places. It has not yet that compactness of build, outside of the business portion of the city, that older cities exhibit. The new comer will perceive a striking evidence of the newness of the place in passing along some of the streets, which have been boldly carried through an intervening elevation, and sees the banks on either hand rising as high as the roofs of the adjoining houses. Shabby, hastily built structures, such as one naturally expects to find in a new Western city, are a rarity. The men who have come here and invested capital have evidently a strong faith in the permanent prosperity of the city, and they have not hesitated to invest their money in permanent business. The city has also shown an unusual degree of interest in education, having erected half a dozen as fine school-houses as can be found in almost any city in the country, and have now in contemplation the erection of a high school building. A number of church edifices have also been erected during the past few years. In every other respect the city shows a degree of progress that speaks volumes for the liberality and public spirit of its citizens.

Kansas City, like Chicago, is the child of the railroads. Its surprising growth is due more to the centring here of a complete network of roads than to any other one cause. It has become one of the great railroad centres of the country, with lines completed to all points of the compass, and with several others begun or projected. These great thoroughfares are continually pouring into its lap an ever-increasing wealth of trade and commerce. And yet the whole system of railroads that diverge from here has grown up within the past ten years. In 1865 the first railroad was completed to this place. This was the Missouri Pacific, running on the south side of the Missouri River to St. Louis, a distance of 283 miles. On the north side of the Missouri River runs the St. Louis, Kansas City, and Northern Railway, which connects with the Chicago and Alton Road, thus forming a direct line to Chicago. A shorter and more direct connection with the latter place is made over this route by a track from Mexico, Mo., crossing the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo., and thence by a direct line. Through trains are run over the latter route from Kansas City to Chicago. A third line connects this place with Chicago—the Quincy and Kansas City, formerly known as the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road. This road crosses the Mississippi at Quincy, where it connects with the Toledo, Wabash, and Western, and the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Roads. There is still another route to Chicago, by way of the Chicago and South-western Railroad, which runs a branch from Cameron to Kansas City. So it will be seen that there are four routes from this city to Chicago, all having direct connection with the great net-work of roads diverging from that point to all points in the East, North, and North-west. But Kansas City does not depend upon any other railroad centre for communication with any part of the country. Besides her connections with New-York City by way of Chicago and St. Louis, she has a route independent of both those cities running to the metropolis of the Atlantic seaboard. This is known as the Toledo, Wabash, and Great Western Railroad, over which through trains are run from Kansas City to New-York. Direct communication with the North is obtained by means of the Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Council Bluffs Road, which taps the Union Pacific at Omaha. Several branches connect this road with all the principal railroads of Iowa and Nebraska. On the west side of the river runs the Missouri River Road, which, by its connections, opens up to Kansas City the trade of Northern Kansas. The Kansas Pacific Road runs through the central counties of Kansas to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 620 miles, and at no distant day will open up direct communication with the Pacific. Then comes the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad, which it was expected would bring the trade of the South-west to Atchison; but it was found impossible to divert it from Kansas City, and the main trains on the line now run to the latter place. The Leavenworth, Lawrence, and Galveston Railroad was originally built to militate against the interests of Kansas City, but it has been adroitly diverted into becoming a most important aid to this city from South-eastern Kansas. To control the trade of the great South-west, both Chicago and St. Louis have put forth strenuous efforts. Railroads have been built connecting with lines running to both of those places, but in neither case has a profitable traffic been built up. The Missouri River, Fort Scott and Gulf Railroad runs from Kansas City to Baxter Springs, in Kansas, a distance of 160 miles, tapping the inexhaustible coal-fields of Southern Kansas and the lead district of South-western Missouri. At Fort Scott it crosses the Missouri, Kansas and Texas road, which was built from Sedalia, Mo., to Dennison, Texas. From the latter point the Houston and Texas Central road runs to Galveston. Now, it only needed a consolidation of the last line with a portion of the two previously mentioned to obtain direct, unbroken communication with Galveston. This has been done, and Kansas City is rejoicing over the fact that it has uninterrupted railroad connection with the Gulf of Mexico. All the roads thus far spoken of are built and in complete running order. Besides these there are several roads already begun or under contract. The narrow-gauge road will run from this city to St. Louis, and ultimately through to the Atlantic seaboard. In a few days it will be completed and in running order from this point to Independence. It will pass through some of the best coal-fields in the State. Another line to Chicago is being built, and will be completed in the course of a year. It is called the Kansas City and Keokuk Road. One of the most important roads now building is the Kansas City and Memphis Road, which will penetrate the rich agricultural and mining regions of Southern Missouri. This road intercepts the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad at Springfield, Mo., and by its connections with other roads will form an all-rail route from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. Other roads are projected, and will undoubtedly be finished in due course of time. [illegible] Kansas City has, in a few years, become one of the great railroad centres of the country. The wonderful progress that has been made is but little understood at the East, and the results of the combinations now formed, and in course of formation, will have an important bearing upon the inland and foreign commerce of our country.

How to find an outlet for the productions of the Missouri Valley has been a problem that has baffled the investigations of the ablest men here since the first settlement of this region. To send them to Chicago was only to still further glut a mart already overcrowded with the productions of the North-west. St. Louis offered little, if any, advantage over its energetic rival. After years of trial and much fruitless effort it has been demonstrated that a through route for grain from St. Louis to Liverpool cannot be attained because there is no line of vessels to take it from the mouth of the Mississippi River. For some time past, though little mention has been made of the fact, Galveston, Texas, has been doing a large and increasing export trade. Its convenience for shipment, and the short distance in comparison with the long rail route to the Atlantic seaboard, seemed to offer just the facilities needed to build up an extensive exporting trade. From Kansas City to New-York is fourteen hundred miles. From the same point to Galveston is seven hundred miles. The only thing necessary for Galveston has been a connection with some railroad centre from which supplies for shipment could be drawn. This, as mentioned above, has now been accomplished by the consolidation of the roads between that port and Kansas City. The two cities have recently exchanged congratulations over the important commercial relations to be established between the capital of the Missouri Valley and the new metropolis of the Gulf. This city is fully alive to this new auxiliary to its commerce, and entertained the delegation from the Lone Star State in its best style. The advantages to be gained from this new opening can be estimated when it is known that the Galveston road offers to carry grain from this point to the Gulf three cents per hundred pounds cheaper than it can be carried to New-York. When one considers the millions of bushels of grain that are produced throughout the region penetrated by the railroads centring at Kansas City, and which has always been sent to the East for shipment to Europe, some idea of the revolution which it is expected this new movement will accomplish can be gained. That it promises pecuniary results in the highest degree flattering cannot be denied. The golden treasures of the vast region watered by the Missouri, which have heretofore been poured upon the Atlantic seaboard, will now find a new outlet. It will open up a new route to Europe, the West Indies, and South America. The irresistible laws of gravitation will cause the productions of Western Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado to flow to this mart, here to be shipped to Galveston, and thence exported to foreign countries. The people here have confidence in the feasibility of the enterprise, and are pushing it with all the vigor characteristic of Western men. That it is no chimerical scheme is evident from the fact that St. Louis and Chicago have taken the alarm, and are putting forth strenuous efforts to retain a traffic upon which those cities have grown rich.

With this new opening for trade and commerce, Kansas City enters upon a new era of prosperity. One cannot but wish well to a city displaying the energy and progress that this does. Less than half a decade since, and it had no place in our geographical knowledge. To-day it is one of the most promising cities in the land. Its liberal policy and rapid progress have drawn here a large amount of capital from the East, and invested it in enterprises that give great promise in the future. So many enterprises in the West, in years past, have been of a visionary character that most Eastern capitalists have grown wary of such schemes. But I see here tens of thousands of dollars invested by some of the most conservative business men from the older States. With these facts before one, it is impossible to think that the prosperity of Kansas City is merely ephemeral, or that it will languish and die like the old cities of the desert. What effect its growth will have upon the commercial supremacy of the other cities in the West and upon the Atlantic seaboard, it is too soon as yet to determine.

THE LATE CORNER IN GRAIN.

From the Chicago Tribune, Aug. 1.

That corn and oats, the staple of the country, should vary in price more than twenty-five cents a bushel in one day, without a panic, a famine, or any unusual disturbance in the law of supply and demand, is something that the average producer and consumer will find it difficult to understand. It is much easier of comprehension that watered stocks, manipulated by rings, should be forced up and down at the pressure of the bulls or bears. But here are breadstuffs, the probable supply of which can be readily estimated as well as the demand; and, after these estimates are fairly made up, the legitimate price can only be materially affected by notable revulsions which have not occurred or been threatened in the present case. The scenes on the Board of Trade yesterday are, therefore, the most remarkable evidences that could be furnished of the power of the gambling mania, which in former times once extended to tulips and might be equally extended to turnips. When men want to gamble, they find a way to do it, and some win and others lose. So far there is no particular sympathy to be expressed for the losers, who went into the "deal" with their eyes open. There have probably been few "innocent" purchasers at the exaggerated prices, and the "innocent" sellers—the farmers—have received several cents more for their grain than they would have received if there had been no "corner." This does not excuse the gambling, and the ultimate effect on the legitimate buyers and sellers is just as deleterious as if the reverse had been the case. The "corner" happened to be successful, and some of the producers have enjoyed a temporary benefit which must be dearly paid for, under the general law of compensation, in the results of an unnatural disturbance of our legitimate markets.

There can be no species of gambling, however, which is not tainted with fraud, and the present instance does not seem to be an exception to the rule. It is stated that the managers of the "corner" bought of and sold to the same men with the purpose, subsequently carried out, of making their delivery so close to the hour of 3, the closing of trade, that the purchasers would not have time to deliver back, and would, therefore, be obliged to settle. Henceforth the Board of Trade men must provide themselves with watches having independent second-hands, such as the turfites and jockeys carry. Trading has been reduced to so fine a point that a quarter of a minute may cost a man thousands. The trick was one entirely worthy of professional gamblers, and we do not know whether the professional gamblers on the other side, who were caught by it, have much right to complain; but the general interests of commercial morality must undoubtedly suffer from it. The books have not yet been posted so as to show the money actually made and lost, but no failures are reported. There will probably be a good many disputes, and there may be an appeal to the courts before the "deal" is fairly closed and all the money paid over. But, for the present, the only conclusion of any general public interest is that the attempt by the last Legislature to put a stop to gambling on the Board of Trade was an abortion, or that the law passed to that end is not enforced as it should be.

CRANBERRY CROP IN WISCONSIN.

A couple of weeks ago, says the Milwaukee *Journal of Commerce*, the cranberry crop gave promise of abundant yield. Now reports come from the principal districts devoted to its culture, stating that the crop will be a total failure. The cranberry worm has devastated the marshes around Berlin, and the excessive heat has ruined the prospects of even an average crop in the vicinity of Grand Rapids. The latest advices received from the marshes in Burnett County were of a favorable character, and there was every reason to expect an abundant yield; but possibly by this time they have shared the same fate of marshes in the eastern and central parts of the State. This is the third year of the failure in the cranberry crop, and we fear it will strike a severe, if not fatal, blow to that branch of business in this State.

THE MISSING INSPECTOR OF CUSTOMS—WAS HE MURDERED?

The New-Orleans *Times* of the 30th July says: "Further inquiry regarding the disappearance of Mr. F. A. Hamilton, the Inspector of Customs at Brashear, who has been missing since the morning of the 23d inst., fails to throw any light on this mysterious affair. Special Treasury Agent Kinsella telegraphed to the Collector of Customs at Brashear on Tuesday, but on Wednesday noon had received no answer. The delay in answering is attributed to the fact that the Collector of Brashear also fills the same office at Franklin, and when the telegram arrived, he, probably, being at the latter named place, it would have to be mailed to him; hence the delay. Mr. Hamilton's prolonged absence suggests the query, has he been foully dealt with? He was a gentleman of known probity, and, we are assured, possessed the confidence of the Government. No cause can therefore be assigned for willful absence. But the other interpretation presents, upon inquiry, more tangible grounds. It is known that Mr. Hamilton rented a house at Brashear, and had come to this city to purchase furniture. He left Brashear by the night train and arrived at Algiers about 3 o'clock Wednesday morning of the 23d inst. Leaving the depot, [illegible] to walk up to the Canal street ferry, and he would thus get to the city in time for a good nap before business hours. This was the last seen of him. The walk from the Morgan Railroad depot, Algiers, to the Canal street ferry at 3 o'clock in the morning, presents numerous opportunities for a person to be robbed without interference. Should the garrote, the bludgeon, or perhaps the knife do its work more effectually than is necessary for mere robbery, the river is at hand to receive the corpse of the victim, with the chances of decomposition beyond recognition before it is discovered. When it is remembered that Mr. Hamilton started to walk this lonely road, carrying a satchel or portmanteau, and that immediately after the arrival of the train, we have ample cause for the query, has he been foully dealt with?"

THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

MEETING OF BONDHOLDERS IN ENGLAND—MEASURES ADOPTED TO PROTECT THEIR INTERESTS.

An extraordinary meeting of the bondholders in the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company was held on Wednesday, July 22, in London. This meeting was convened by the Protection Committee of the first mortgage bondholders. The failure of the company to pay the July coupons on its first mortgage bonds had induced the committee to call the attention of shareholders to their prior rights as mortgagees. Mr. John C. Conybeare, Chairman of the committee, presided. The Chairman said they had called the first mortgage bondholders together in order to report to them what the committee had done since it was appointed, a fortnight ago. They had sent to the Directors of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway for a statement of accounts, at the same time expressing their desire to entertain reasonable propositions as soon as that account was presented. Messrs. Robert Benson & Co. had consented to receive the bonds of the first mortgagees with a subscription of 10s. for each. The Committee of the Stock Exchange had also been asked to grant a special quotation to these stamped bonds. It was expected that the Stock Exchange Committee would grant this special quotation. In case default should be made in the payment of two consecutive half-yearly coupons of the first mortgage bondholders, the holders of thirty per cent. of the whole issue should proceed to foreclose. It was essential to their safety as mortgagees that they should bind themselves together in order to be in a position next January to enforce their rights. In order, however, to commence such proceedings, there must be thirty per cent., and a further twenty per cent. would be wanted subsequently. He therefore impressed upon the meeting the importance of binding themselves together in order to help themselves. If they did not do this, the first mortgage bondholders were not likely to see a farthing of principal or interest. He also advised the second bondholders to organize a committee themselves and co-operate with the first bondholders. He begged to propose: "That this meeting approves the appointment of the committee elected at the meeting held on the 9th instant to represent the interests of the first mortgage bondholders of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, and approves of the course adopted by them, and requests them to take such further steps, legal and otherwise, as they may deem necessary to protect the interests of bondholders."

Mr. Leon seconded the motion, and in doing so said that these first mortgage bonds were widely held, having been taken up by persons who thought they were not speculating, but doing that which they believed at the time would be providing an income for themselves and their families. The company had entered into contracts in which large sums had been wasted. At the present time, supposing the coupons were not paid, they did not exactly see their way to what steps to take. Until, however, they got this property into their hands it would not be safe.

Mr. Creik said he could not admit that they were asked to commit themselves to a wise course. He might remark, going a little way from the subject of the meeting, that they were about tired of the way in which American railways were managed. They were fast coming to the conclusion that no more money should go across the Atlantic. He had been supremely disgusted in finding that agreements entered into by American railways were not recognized by those American companies, and under these circumstances they ought to impress upon the people of America that they should have done with "rings" and "corners," that they must not play fast and loose with their rates of traffic. Some eighty millions of property was held by Englishmen in American railways, and shares were enormously depressed because these railways had chosen to put down rates which could not be remunerative in any way. If the first mortgage bondholders did what the committee wanted them to do, namely, to foreclose, it meant breaking the Frie agreement. Who would buy this line if this was done? The Erie Railway would buy it, and buy it for an old song. He begged to move an amendment to the effect that "It is the opinion of this meeting that any action on the part of the committee at present would be premature."

Mr. Freis seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. J. Burts said that the motion of the Chairman was like raising the standard of war with the Erie Railway Company.

Mr. O'Shaughnessy explained that the position of the railway was as the neck of a bottle, and there were several lines with whom they might treat for purchase, supposing that step became necessary.

After considerable discussion the original motion was modified by the Chairman to the effect that the committee should continue to protect the interests of the bondholders and report to a meeting to be held in November next.

Mr. Hodson moved a negative to the resolution of the Chairman, at the same time stating that the committee had not been elected by a meeting of the shareholders.

ATMOSPHERIC TELEGRAPHY.

An interesting exhibition of telegraphic machines worked exclusively by air was held in London lately by Mr. Guattaris, the inventor. A number of different instruments were on view, but the motive power in every instance was excited by the impulse given to a column of air at one end being transmitted instantaneously to the other end of the column, and taking effect upon certain mechanical arrangements so as to produce such results as might be required. The impulse is produced at one end of a tube by the operator, and performs the mechanical work at the other end either by ringing a bell or turning a needle round a dial. Very many contrivances of telegraphing by air have been invented, but Mr. Guattaris claims for his invention a superiority over others in the fact that a complete message can be dispatched by its means. Moreover, a fatal defect in other inventions of a like character has arisen from the fact that each air tube could convey only one signal in one direction, so that a telegraphic alphabet would require twenty-six tubes for transmission, and the same number for reply. This difficulty Mr. Guattaris has completely got rid of, his instruments being only worked by a single tube, along which the air is impelled in each direction. The rapidity and precision can be made equal to the electric telegraph, the conducting tube being able to be laid under or over cover in the same manner as the ordinary telegraph. Attached to each machine is a bell and dial, and the message is transmitted by the moving of a small lever which drives the air through a pipe to the other operator. As the lever is moved up and down the dial which stands where the message is destined for registers whatever the words may be. Each dial is supplied with a needle, and as each spurt of air presses against the works of the machine the needle is moved exactly the number of times that the lever is pressed. Each instrument can either receive or send a message. The mechanism is not likely to become disarranged; but it appears that the invention will not transmit messages any great distance. By the aid of compressed air the inventor has succeeded in conveying a message ten miles; but without compressed air the present limit is about 400 yards. The instruments exhibited were designed for intercommunication between large coffee-houses, offices, hotels, and vessels.

SIX ORPHANS SEEKING A NEW HOME.

Yesterday afternoon, says the Pittsburg *Dispatch* of the 1st inst., a sad scene was presented at the Union Depot. It will be remembered that Mrs. Sarah Jones, of Sawmill Run, on Sunday night, sent one of her six children to a neighbor's on an errand, and when the flood came, she supposed, as he had not returned, that he was drowned in the terrible rush of waters, and dropped dead from fright. The boy, however, turned up safe on Monday. Some time before the flood, the woman had been deserted by her husband, and had been left alone to care for her offspring. It was this family that was in the Union Depot yesterday, six children, so suddenly orphaned. They wept as if their hearts were broken, and refused to be comforted. One of the little ones strayed away from the flock, but he was found after much searching. The children left on the Erie express for Church Hill, where they are to make their home with a sister of their dead mother.

THE CENTENNIAL GROUNDS—PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The work at the Centennial Grounds is, says the Philadelphia *Press*, being pushed forward with a rapidity that is truly amazing, and can only be realized by a visit to the Park. A large number of stone masons are engaged in building the foundation walls of Memorial Hall, and already very considerable progress has been made. The stone is of a superior quality, and is from the well-known quarries at Conshohocken. Trains of cars with materials are continually arriving, and on Saturday a number of cars laden with stone entered the grounds. The grading for the main exposition building has so far progressed as to afford the many visitors an idea of the extent of ground to be occupied by the structure, and in a few days the work will be completed. A fine edifice for the use of the contractor has been erected, and will be occupied by him in a short time. Several offices have also been erected, and on Saturday, while viewing the busy scene, there occurred the thought that failure is impossible.

BRITISH POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

The following is a statement showing the total number of messages forwarded from postal telegraph stations in the United Kingdom during the week ended the 18th of July, 1874, and during the corresponding week of 1873: Total number of messages for the week ended the 18th of July, 1874, [illegible]; total number of messages for the week ended the 19th of July, 1873, [illegible]; increase in the week of 1874 on that of 1873, [illegible].

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

CITY FINANCES.

MONTHLY REPORT OF CONTROLLER GREEN—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE CITY DEBT.

The following is the monthly statement of amount of warrants drawn against the City Treasury Jan. 1 to July 31, 1874. Also a comparative statement of the City debt as of Dec. 31, 1873, and July 31, 1874, together with a statement of and for what purposes stocks have been issued:

Warrants Drawn.

	To June 30.	In July.
For State taxes	$3,645,920 66	$1,000,000 00
Salaries, supplies, &c., in various departments	6,826,207 85	888,767 06
Salaries, judiciary, and court expens s	518,759 96	109,447 20
Interest on debt	4,132,007 27	315,595 13
Street cleaning under Police Department	539,999 98	75,833 33
Charitable institutions	326,130 38	61,149 24
Fourth Avenue Improvement Fund	333,554 04	....
Seventy-seventh street regulating, &c., appropriation of 1866	34,034 15	
Miscellaneous	36,727 39	49,303 37
Total payments from taxation	$16,388,341 68	$2,500,095 33
New Works, Improvements, &c., Payable from Issue of Bonds.		
	To June 30.	In July.
Public works—Street openings, improvements, &c.	$3,628,878 96	$1,270,949 26
City parks improvements	396,483 54	35,059 03
Museums of Art and Natural History	101,365 16	29,257 80
Docks and slips	611,927 36	157,679 40
Public school buildings, construction and repairs	28,351 10	6,101 00
Consolidated Debt—for assessments vacated	1,017,900 00	381,100 00
County Court-house	3,730 30	7,000 00
Old claims and judgments	282,483 61	27,219 56
State Sinking Fund deficiency	3,899,494 86	......
Total payments from issue of bonds	$9,970,614 89	$1,914,416 05
Special and Trust Accounts.		
Redemption of City Debt	$12,621,444 67	$100,000 00
Miscellaneous	48,828 68	10,767 74
Total payments f'm special and trust accounts	$12,670,273 35	$110,767 74
Total amount of warrants drawn in July		$4,525,279 12
Add amount previously drawn in 1874		39,029,229 92
Total amount of warrants drawn to date		$43,554,509 04

CITY DEBT.

	Dec. 31, 1873.	June 30, 1874.	July 31, 1874.
Funded debt, payable from taxation and sinking fund	$107,802,617 27	$115,022,194 88	$115,773,719 88
Temporary debt, payable wholly or in part from assessments	21,927,372 30	21,186,372 30	21,586,372 30
Revenue bonds, special—Chapter 625, laws 1871	2,034 53	3,700 76	3,700 76
Revenue bonds of 1873, payable 1874	1,472,547 12		
Revenue Bonds of 1874		14,082,400 00	14,939,200 00
Total	$131,204,571 22	$150,294,667 94	$152,302,992 94
Less sinking fund	24,841,100 15	26,258,996 11	26,306,099 71
Balance	$106,363,471 07	$124,035,671 83	$125,996,893 23
Cash in City Treasury			$1,549,707 61
Cash in sinking funds			933,771 29

Stocks and Bonds have been Issued in 1874 for the following purposes, viz.:

For Public Works, Croton water, sewer repairs, street improvements, &c.	$3,682,000 00
For land, damages, &c., on account of opening Northern Boulevard and Lexington avenue	333,600 00
For City parks improvements	356,200 00
For Museum of Art and Natural History buildings	133,500 00
For laying out streets and monumenting, &c., northern part of New-York City	20,000 00
For public school buildings and repairs	26,000 00
For County Court-house	10,730 30
For docks and slips	614,500 00
For assessments vacated	1,335,200 00
For payment of short bonds issued to pay old debts	8,004,900 00
For liquidation of claims and judgments	313,525 00
For State Sinking Fund deficiency	3,899,494 86
For Department for Buildings	1,666 23
For current expenses, revenue bonds of and anticipating taxes of 1874	14,936,200 00
Total	$33,670,516 39
The following Bonds have been paid off in 1874.	
Revenue bonds issued in 1872-3 to pay old debt	$8,032,397 55
Revenue bonds of and payable from taxes of 1873	1,472,547 12
Assessment bonds	1,354,000 00
Department of Parks improvement bonds	100,000 00
Street improvement bonds	1,612,500 00
Water stock of 1870	650 00
Total	$12,572,094 67

CITY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts at the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 14, amounting to $30,307 32; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants 266, amounting to $132,087 28; total paid, number of warrants 280, amounting to $162,394 60. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $14,291 97; collection of assessments and interest, $4,655 38; market rents and fees, $4,434 10; water rents, $1,847 90; licenses, Mayor's Office, $259 50; auction sales, Fire Department, $109 35; licenses, &c., in Department of Public Parks, $850 68; vault permits, $281 32; total, $26,729 50.

ADDITION TO THE OCEAN FERRY FLEET.

A large number of the friends of the State Line of European steam-ships were entertained yesterday on board the new and elegant steamer Nevada, which arrived here on her first voyage on the 31st ult., and sails on her return to Glasgow to-morrow. This vessel was launched in June last, and was constructed on the Clyde by the London and Glasgow Engineering and Ship-building Company, being a sister ship to the State of Indiana and the State of Florida, which are nearly ready for sea. The Nevada is a powerful steamer of great symmetry and perfect appointment, being well adapted for the trade in which she is engaged. Her cabins are fitted up in the most substantial manner, and with excellent taste. The main saloon is midships, and runs across the ship, being well lighted, and ventilated from above. The staterooms are of extra size, well ventilated, and provided with electric bells and all the latest improvements. The second cabin is very neat and comfortable, and the steerage accommodations are large and well ventilated. To avoid accidents to the machinery her engines are constructed of extra strength, with a nominal horse power of 400 horses. Indicative 1,400 horse, with two cylinders, one of 82 inches in diameter, the other of 46 inches, the stroke being 3 feet 9 inches, connecting direct by a very simple connecting-rod with the shaft.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The August Term of the Court of General Sessions was opened yesterday by Recorder Hackett, Assistant District Attorney Allen representing the prosecution. The Grand Jury were sworn in, the court selecting Francis H. Amidon, of No. 22 Fifth avenue, to act as foreman. After charging the Grand Jury in accordance with the statutory requirements, the Recorder alluded to the number of indictments brought into court, which would never have been found if the evidence had been carefully examined. The Grand Jury should examine carefully and critically the testimony in every complaint presented for their investigation. A little care in this matter would very much diminish the labors of the court as well as of the Grand Jury. The gentlemen of the grand inquest then retired to their labors, which will probably not extend beyond ten days....Thomas Lynch, John Walsh, John Lohman and Charles Dowling all pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Eugene Smith, a youthful pickpocket, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months....Two other youthful offenders, named John Henry and Michael Cronin, pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and were sent to the House of Refuge....William Miller, charged with stealing from Peter E. Blauvelt, of No. 121 Sixth avenue, a horse and wagon, valued at $150, which he disposed of to John Bieshinger, of Williamsburg, was found guilty, and sent to the State Prison for five years....James Butler pleaded guilty to burglary, and was sent to the State Prison for five years....Edward Montgomery pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.....Henry Weston, alias Muller, pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and was remanded for sentence....John Smith pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months....William Ledee pleaded guilty to burglary in the second degree, and John Cavaney and Charles Levy pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny. They were each sentenced to two years and six months in State Prison.

THE NEWSBOYS' PICNIC.

The active little waifs and strays who eke out a subsistence by selling the newspapers in the streets of the City had their annual holiday yesterday. These newsboys are unceasing young toilers, and so their special relaxation came to them as a well-appreciated indulgence. Hard as their lot is, they are not the victims of a gloomy philosophy, and "the wholesome human heart" is still uppermost in whatever thoughts they have about anything. They are still at the time of life when such innocuous confections as sponge-cakes and ice-cream are delicious luxuries, when lemonade is as good as Falernian, and when beef and ham sandwiches are things of wholesome and substantial import. Therefore was it that 2,056 of them assembled in the City Hall Park yesterday morning. They had no idea where they were going, but they knew that the affair meant for them a day's outing, some brave license, and certain other luxuries which perhaps they thought of first of all. So it didn't matter to them where they went, for they had a beautiful reliance in their leaders and ample, if dormant, belief in their own powers of enjoyment. Eight o'clock was the hour fixed for the assembling in the park, but their eagerness brought them together long before that time. They were clamorous for tickets, anxious to get away, and brimful of anticipated pleasures. It was a hard matter to marshal them in any kind of good order, but this was accomplished in time, and they got away with their banners spread, flags flying, and bands playing. The Governor's Island band, which had given its services gratuitously, marched at the head of the column, and was followed by the Union Home Cornet Band, which had been engaged for a trifling consideration. The way was cleared for them by police officers, Capt. Leary, Sergt. Hooker, and seventeen men of the City Hall Precinct accompanying the excursion. The 2,000 odd youngsters exhibited as many degrees of personal favor as it is possible to conceive. Then it might be fairly affirmed that motley was their only wear, but they were full of mirth, and they were as good humoredly saucy as need be. Their march was from the City Hall Park through Broadway, and was for them quite a triumphal procession. With their bands alternating between "The Mulligan Guards" and "St. Patrick's Day," and their flags flying, and they themselves marching and cheering, and a great crowd following them, they managed with great complacency to suspend the traffic of that somewhat important thoroughfare for a brief period. Next they turned into Canal street, crossed the Bowery, and made considerable excitement down in the east side. At length the procession arrived at the foot of Market street, where the process of embarkation on the barge "Chicago" began. It was a difficult matter, but it was accomplished successfully. The barge was then towed up the East River by the tug-steamer James Watt. Breakfast was the next thing in order, and accordingly a distribution of milk and French rolls took place. It is not an easy matter to serve 2,000 youngsters with such brisk appetites as these newsboys. Their eagerness was somewhat embarrassing at times, and it required the well-applied canes of the Police officers to keep them in order. The sail up the East River and through the nearer portion of the Sound was very pleasant, and was apparently enjoyed by the boisterous excursionists. It had been decided to make a landing at Great Creek, but somebody who owned something there, or was the agent of somebody who owned something, wouldn't permit it, and sent the party further up to the landing at Oriental Grove. Here the place had been engaged for other excursionists, and it was necessary to return to the first landing, by which the boys lost from one-half to three-quarters of an hour. It was then found that the party above referred to had no call to the ground where the boys were about to recreate themselves, but was the agent of the line that owned the landing. For some reason or other, however, he had changed his mind in the matter, and not only permitted a landing, but was gracious enough, with his friends, to wave adieus to the barge as she was leaving the moorings. It was like speeding the parting guest, however, for assuredly there was no welcome to the coming guest in the first instance. The boys were provided with a sandwich each as they landed, and when that was disposed of about two-thirds of them threw off their easy-fitting garments and dashed into the water. The scene on that beach just then is really very well represented in a painting which may be seen on the act-drop in grand opera, where Columbus is shown landing from the Spanish galleons and discovering the multitude of aborigines upon the shore. But in this case the nude little savages of our City were not scared by any intruders, and sported and wantoned at their pleasure. After their bath some of them went into the woods where they procured unripe apples which they disposed of with evident satisfaction, while others of a different turn of mind gave their attention to the ancient drama of "Punch and Judy," which had been provided for their delectation. A second bath was afterward resorted to in many instances, and in these baths it is right to say that they got into such boats as came in their way, and swamped and overturned them with great good will. On returning to the barge, they were provided with a glass of lemonade and a sandwich each, and the home sail was made interesting by a distribution of sponge-cakes and ice-cream. Arrived at the pier the young lads scrambled ashore as fast as they could, for the purpose of selling the evening papers. In the midst of their pleasure, many of them had a keen eye to business, and patronized extensively an office which the *Daily News* had provided on the barge for the sale of papers, which papers were ready at the pier on the return of the excursion. As statistics are frequently interesting, it may be well to know that the excursion cost $692 38, being at the rate of 24 cents a head. Half a barrel of sugar was disposed of, 92 pounds of butter were consumed, 16 hams, 15 tongues, 75 pounds of beef, 550 loaves of bread, 2,400 sponge cakes, 4,000 French rolls, 1 box of lemons, 360 quarts of milk, and 360 quarts of ice cream. There was just one can of ice-cream left, but there wouldn't have been any, were it ten times as much, if no limit had been put upon the active energies of the boys in this direction.

ATTORNEY AND CLIENT.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a motion was made before Judge Donohue for an order to compel D. C. Birdsall, an attorney, and his partner to sign a substitution of attorney for Stephen H. Alden, their client, and to surrender to him all papers belonging to him now in their possession. It was claimed by Gen. Anthon, who appeared for the motion, that Birdsall had betrayed his trust as attorney so far as to warrant the court in interfering to compel a severance of the relation of attorney and client. In support of this assertion several affidavits of creditors of Alden were submitted to the court to the effect that while Birdsall was acting as Alden's attorney in the prosecution of five suits against Daniel Drew and others, involving $40,000, he called on several tradespeople to whom Alden was indebted, and advised them to obtain orders of arrest against him (Alden) on the ground that he was about to receive $40,000 and then leave the State; that following such advice orders of arrest were procured against Alden; that one of these claims was for a suit of clothes at the time being worn by the attorney; that the attorney had also interfered to impair the peace of Alden's family, and had alienated his daughter from him. Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, who appeared to argue in opposition to the motion, presented papers on behalf of Birdsall to the effect that he undertook the suits for Alden, the latter being poor, under an agreement to share half the proceeds as his compensation, and employed counsel to assist at his own expense; that he had, under these conditions, employed Ex-Judge Fullerton as assistant counsel; that he had expended much labor in prosecuting those suits to an issue, and was put to extraordinary trouble by reason of the intemperate habits of Alden. He denies Alden's assertion that he had interfered in his family affairs, and denies, to some extent, all the other allegations on which the motion for a substitution of attorney is founded. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

A TRIBUTE TO POLICE COMMISSIONER VOORHIS.

The following communication has been received by Police Commissioner Voorhis:

NEW-YORK, July 21, 1874.

John R. Voorhis, Esq.:

SIR: We, the undersigned, your associates in the "Ninth Ward Council of Political Reform," and friends of the cause, (of different political views and attachments,) desire to express to you our gratification upon your recent appointment to the responsible position of Commissioner of the Police Department, and we extend to you and the people of New-York our hearty and earnest congratulations thereupon. Those of us who have been more intimately associated with you have witnessed your able and untiring exertions in the cause of true reform to redeem our City from past misgovernment, and we feel assured from our knowledge of your views and principles, and from your administration as Commissioner of the Board of Excise, that the interests of our City, as connected with the Police Department, so far as your influence extends, are committed to efficient hands. One who has faithfully executed the trusts reposed in him should be commended, and as our fellow-citizens generally have not had equal opportunity to know you, it is your due that we give this assurance of your integrity and ability. We hope for earnest co-operation on the part of your associates in the Board of Police with yourself in all measures for the greatest efficiency of the department, and consequent benefit and security to our City. Your friends,

F. B. Thurber, Havilah M. Smith, Thos. L. Thornell, Henry Dayton, Edward A. Kingsland, John H. Seaman, David M. Earl, Wm. P. Bensel, David C. Westervelt, John W. Morgan, William Moir, Reuben W. Wing, Robert Paton, A. W. Morgan, John H. Turner, James W. Corse, Jas. H. Halsted, Dexter A. Hawkins, John P. Crosby, Henry Nicoll, C. B. Detwold, Abram L. Earle, Josiah C. Jackson, Wm. H. Neilson, Benj. B. Sherman, Chas. M. Earle, Jos. B. Varnum.

A BRIGHT EXAMPLE.

A correspondent of the *Journal Des Debats* sends to that journal a very touching story from the little town of Lahr. The writer says: "A funeral which excited profound interest took place in our industrious little town yesterday. It was that of an old couple who had lived most affectionately together for half a century. The wife died the day before yesterday, and then the husband, in an agony of grief, threw himself on the bed to press his lips once more on hers. The shock was too great for him, and he was taken up lifeless. She was a fervent Catholic, he a zealous Protestant. But the difference of faith does not seem to have produced the slightest discord in this exemplary household. At the funeral the Roman Catholic priest and the Protestant pastor walked side by side, and the presence of nearly the whole population proved their respect to the departed and their satisfaction at this indication of tolerance."

THE SOVEREIGNS OF INDUSTRY.

THE NEW MOVEMENT AMONG THE LABORING CLASS—PURCHASING AGENCIES.

In an article on "The Sovereigns of Industry," the Boston *Sunday Herald* of the 2d instant says: "But the chief manner in which the laboring people are to be benefited is in a financial point of view, and this is to be accomplished by means of purchasing agencies. As is well known, the price of almost everything is enhanced by the number of hands the articles pass through before they reach the consumer. If arrangements could therefore be made by which the consumer could purchase whatever is needed direct from the producer he could obtain the articles at a very slight advance on the cost. The Patrons of Husbandry were originated largely for the purpose of doing away with middle-men, and the Sovereigns of Industry also seek to accomplish the same desirable result. As a step in this direction the Executive Committee have sought to make arrangements with wholesale dealers in every commodity by which members of the order can get what they want at a large discount from retail prices. Their labors have been quite successful, and it will be seen further along in this article that they have completed arrangements with dealers in nearly, if not quite, all branches of trade. It chances that among the members of the order there are persons who are thoroughly acquainted with different articles, and can easily tell whether dealers sell good, bad, or indifferent qualities of those articles. For instance, one man has been engaged in manufacturing clothing all his life, and is thoroughly posted in all the tricks of that trade. He is called upon as an expert to visit the different wholesale houses, and examine the qualities and prices of the goods offered for sale by those establishments. He then decides which place offers the best inducements for the public patronage, and seeks to make the best bargain with the firm, offering as inducements the trade of the whole order in the city or State, and also promises a cash business. Such an arrangement has been made with one of the oldest established wholesale clothing houses in this city, and the way it works is as follows: A gentleman steps into the store, examines whatever he wishes to purchase, obtains the lowest wholesale price for the article, orders it done up, and when he steps to the cashier's desk to settle he quietly exhibits his card of membership in the order of the Sovereigns of Industry, and immediately a further discount of six per cent. is made, and he hands out the cash and receives the goods. It makes no difference how large or small his purchase is he obtains the six per cent. discount from the wholesale price. He may buy a hundred-dollar suit of clothes or a twenty-five-cent pocket-handkerchief, the discount is the same. The theory is that the wholesale houses sell to the jobbers on time, and of course have to charge enough to cover the interest on their money invested, whereas the Sovereigns pay cash. Suppose a Sovereign wants a barrel of flour. He visits a certain wholesale dealer in this City, with whom an arrangement has been made, and learns that he can purchase a barrel for $11. He orders it sent to his home, pulls out the talismanic card, and obtains the barrel of flour for $9. It is hoped a still better arrangement will be made in time, as an offer has been received from a Western mill to ship the same grade of flour in such a manner that the cost shall not exceed $7 50 or $8.

There is a widespread belief that coal can be furnished in Boston much lower than it is, and efforts are making by which it is hoped to ship the coal for the Sovereigns direct from the mines, but the arrangements are not yet completed. But a dealer in this city has been found who agrees to sell coal at a discount of $1 per ton to whoever exhibits the card of the order.

Groceries perhaps cost, in the long run, about as much as any class of goods, but here, too, the Sovereigns have the advantage over common folks. One of the principal dealers has agreed to sell his goods at an average discount of ten per cent. A separate arrangement has been made for the purchase of teas, coffees, and spices. An expert in this trade spent three days in Boston visiting different wholesale dealers, and when he had found the best, an agreement was made with him by which a discount of twenty per cent. from the regular prices is made to members of the order. In provisions no general agreement has been made, but most of the subordinate councils have local arrangements by which a saving of ten or twelve per cent. is made. Dry goods are obtained at a discount of fifteen per cent. on retail prices, and the ladies procure their millinery at a reduction of twenty per cent. Hats and caps are secured at a reduction of ten per cent., and boots and shoes at twelve per cent., but it is thought the bottom prices in the latter case have not yet been reached.

Housekeepers, of course, need furniture and carpets, and two arrangements have been made. By one a dealer sells at twelve per cent. off, ond by the other a manufacturer of furniture sells at ten per cent. below his prices to the dealer. Twenty per cent. is the discount on the wholesale prices of stoves and tinware, and on furnaces it varies from ten to forty per cent. Crockery and glassware is obtained for twelve per cent. off. If the wife wants a $60 sewing-machine, her husband, if a "sovereign," gets it by paying $30, and if she wants a piano, parlor organ, or jewsharp, she can obtain it at a discount of thirty-three per cent.

In these days most everybody wants jewelry of some kind, and an arrangement has been made with a manufacturer by which all articles, except watches, can be bought at an average discount of six per cent. on manufacturer's prices, or, putting it differently, from fifty to one hundred per cent. below retail prices.

It will be seen from the foregoing, some of the advantages of belonging to the Sovereigns of Industry, and in view of them it can hardly be a matter of wonder that the order is increasing so rapidly, not only in this State but throughout the country."

DOINGS OF A CONFIDENCE WOMAN.

From various sources, says the Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, we gather information that there is a woman traveling along the line of the Central Railroad imposing on kindly-disposed church people, especially Episcopalians, who has already succeeded in raising considerable money through her deception. One of her exploits was at Brockport, where she imposed upon the people connected with St. Luke's Episcopal Church in that village. The Brockport *Republic* of this week contains an account of her, from which it appears that six months ago a woman, calling herself Mary Roberts, called on the Rector of St. Luke's stating that she lived in the town of Kendall, six miles from Brockport. She represented herself as connected with the Episcopal Society on account of her living in the vicinity, and also as a widow in straitened circumstances, and unless she could raise a certain sum of money to pay a mortgage her place would be sold. Several persons belonging to the society gave her considerable aid, and she went on her way rejoicing. In the early part of this month she turned up again, and called on Rev. Mr. Siebt, the Rector of the church, and said that a boy of hers had died at an asylum for the blind at Rochester. She wished to bury him at Brockport, and solicited aid to bring him from Rochester. It is not ascertained that she secured more than $2. The woman stated that the remains would be up by the first train on Saturday afternoon, (July 4.) One of the members of the church ordered the sexton to dig a grave, and the Rector, pall-bearers, and other persons connected with the society were in attendance to assist in giving the remains a fitting interment. The train arrived in due time, but it brought no corpse. It was possible some unforeseen circumstance had prevented her catching it. A few hours later the second afternoon train arrived, and all the persons previously mentioned were again in attendance; also no corpse and no explanation. Another two hours were whiled away when the third train arrived, the procession was again ranged in order, but it brought neither the corpse nor the widow, and the impression became general that they had been sold. In the evening when the Rector returned home he found a telegram signed Mary Williams, stating that Mary Roberts had died that day, and that her remains and those of her son would be at Brockport the next Tuesday, and directing another grave to be dug, and the funeral to be held at the church. This, however, did not go down with the society, and the sexton has a grave ready for the next person that wants to be buried.

THE SHIP DEXTER IN A HURRICANE—A MUTINY ON BOARD.

The ship Dexter, says the San Francisco *Sunday Chronicle* of the 26th July, which arrived at that port the previous day, left Newcastle on the 16th of April, at 8 o'clock in the morning, with a light northerly wind. Nothing worthy of note occurred until the 21st of April, when a breeze sprung up from the south-east after a calm of about nine hours. This hauled round to the east, and the weather became squally, with fine rain at times. On the following day the wind was unsteady, and blew from south-east to north-east. Occasionally there were strong puffs of wind. The sea was tremendously heavy all the time. On the 23d the wind blew in squalls, back and forth, from north north-east to south-east, a heavy rain fell, and the sea continued angry. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon the wind increased to a perfect gale, and the ship's decks became full of water. The sea made complete breaches over the vessel all night. The weather moderated a little on the 24th, the wind tacked to the south of east, the lower main-topsail was spread, and the ship was driven to the north. The wind blew hard on the 25th, but did not equal the previous day. The sea remained heavy, however, and the weather was dark and forbidding. Thunder and lightning came from every point of the compass on the 28th, and the gale increased to a perfect hurricane. There were violent squalls, and the sea was fearful to behold. Before the canvas could be got off the three lower topsails were blown clean off, leaving nothing but the rope fast to the yard, and the vessel was tumbled about at will by a terrible cross sea. As the stay-sails would not stand, and every yard and mast was snapping like a walking-stick, the Captain got a small corner of the spanker at the throat, and lashed the boom and gaff both together to stiffen them, but the boom would not stand. Having taken all available measures for the ease and safety of the ship, the people on board secured themselves as best they could to keep from being washed overboard. During the night several ineffectual attempts were made to work the pumps. The water on deck rendered this job an utter impossibility. When the morning came the gale was still in its fury. The wind had, however, backed to the north-west, leaving the ship wholly in the trough of the sea and rolling and laboring fearfully. She had no wearing canvas except the upper topsails to set, and the sea was so bad that she could not get around until night. The wind moderated a little in the evening, and afforded an opportunity for the bending and setting of the main-topsail. From this time until the 9th of May the vessel experienced a constant revolving storm. Thence to the line, which was crossed in 152° 15' west, the vessel experienced light east north-east winds. On the 4th of July sixteen of the crew mutinied and refused to do duty, declaring that they were going to celebrate the Fourth, and defying the officers to use force to compel them to work. On the complaint of Captain Barsley the mutineers were arrested yesterday by the United States Marshal, and will have an examination before the United States Commissioner at 2 o'clock to-morrow.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS IN ENGLAND.

Capt. Tyler, the English Government Railway Inspector, has issued his general report on railway accidents in 1873. The total number of persons recorded at the Board of Trade as having been killed on railways during the year was 1,373, and the number injured was 3,110. Of these, 160 persons killed and 1,750 persons injured were passengers, and the remainder, 1,212 killed and 1,360 injured, were officers or servants of the railway companies, or trespassers, or others who met with accidents at level crossings, or from miscellaneous causes. Of the passengers, 40 were killed and 1,522 were injured from causes beyond their own control. The total number of passenger journeys having been 455,272,000, it follows that the proportion of passengers killed was, in round numbers, 1 to 2,845,450, and of passengers injured, 1 to 260,155; and that the proportions of passengers killed and injured from causes beyond their own control were, respectively, one in 11,381,800 and one in 299,127. This was a decrease on the average of the number killed and an increase of the number injured from causes beyond their own control in the previous three years, in which the proportions were one to 11,123,931 killed, and one to 357,000 injured. Of the officers and servants of railway companies there have, during the past year, in proportion to the total numbers employed, as nearly as they can be estimated—say 250,000—been killed from all causes one out of 323, and injured, one out of 213; but accidents to servants do not appear, in many cases, even now, to have been reported by certain of the railway companies; and their numbers would, if the whole truth could be ascertained, be considerably increased. Altogether, 247 accidents on railways have formed the subject of inquiry, and have been reported on, by officers of the Board of Trade during the year, being one more than in the previous year, 1872. Capt. Tyler says it is gratifying to observe that the public are now beginning thoroughly to understand the remedies required for obtaining a greater degree of safety. Some of the great railway companies have made, and others are making, great progress in providing these remedies. But much has yet to be done, especially in certain systems. And it is partly because sufficient attention was not paid in previous years to the various means of safety so constantly recommended from the Board of Trade that some of the great railway companies now appear so unfavorably at the head of the accident list; and partly also because they have found it difficult, with constantly increasing traffic, simultaneously to make up for past omissions, and to keep up with present requirements. Capt. Tyler repeats, as applicable to the experience of 1873, the means of safety which were also demonstrated in previous years to be required. They are: 1. The judicious selection, training, and supervision of officers and servants, and the preservation of good discipline. 2. Maintenance in high condition of the permanent way. 3. Good design, construction, and material of axles. 4. The application of tire fastenings which will prevent the tires from flying off the wheels in the event of fracture. 5. Improved couplings of vehicles and trains. 6. Signal and point arrangement, with modern improvements, including concentration and interlocking of the signal and point levers and locking bolts and locking bars for facing points. 7. Safety points to goods or siding connections with passenger lines. 8. Increased use of the telegraph, with block telegraph systems for securing intervals of space in place of illusory intervals of time only between trains. 9. Sufficient siding accommodation for the collection, distribution, and working of goods traffic, so that goods trains may be shunted and marshaled independently and kept out of the way of passenger trains, and may not encumber and endanger the traffic on the main lines. 10. Continuous brakes to be worked by the engine-drivers as well as the guards, as occasion may require.

HEALTH OF SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

The Scottish and Irish returns for the first quarter of the year 1874 show a rate of mortality below the average, as it was also in England. The registers show a death-rate in the quarter at the annual rate of 23.4 per 1,000 of population in England, 24 per 1,000 in Scotland, and only 19.5 per 1,000 in Ireland, but the registration is very incomplete in Ireland. The Irish returns continue to show much longevity. In the local Register's notes appended to the returns there is mention of one death in Scotland at the age of 100 years, but the Irish registers show sixteen centenarians, one dying at 106, one at 107, one at 108, and one at 111 years old. In most instances the local Register mentions no proof of the representation as to age, but sometimes a special note is added. The Register of Dungiven, Newtownlimavady, registers the death of a woman described as being 101 years old, and adds, "Of the accuracy of this I have no doubt;" the Register of Timoleague, Clonakilty, registers a death at 104, and says, "This man was a life in a lease for three lives signed in 1771;" the Register of Abbeyshrule, Ballymahon, records the death of a woman aged 108, and adds, "Having frequently had conversation with her, she told me that she was upward of thirty years old and married in 1798;" the Register of Kilshannig, Mallow, registered the death of a woman aged 107, and says, "Up to three days before her death she was able to walk about and attend to the business of a farm-house." Whether owing partly to emigration, or wholly to longevity, or whatever cause, it is the fact that there is a much larger proportion of deaths registered in Ireland of persons sixty years old or more than is found in England. In the first quarter of the present year the ratio of deaths at sixty or upward in England was only 26.2 per cent. of the whole number of registered deaths, but in Ireland it was no less than 39.6 per cent. In regard to the causes of death, the English Register attributes the lower death-rate of the quarter partly to the increased administrative efficiency of sanitary measures; the Irish Register-General has to state that the decrease was due more to the mildness of the season than to any improvement in the sanitary condition of the country. The local reports sent to him make such statements as these: "In my opinion nearly half the sickness here (Emly, Tipperary,) is due to overcrowding in the damp, filthy cabins of the poor, where it is not at all an uncommon thing to see four or five human beings, two pigs, a goat, a cow, and a score of fowls, with perhaps a donkey, living in common in one small room." No. 2 District, Newry.—"Several cases of typhus fever have occurred, all of them in houses unfit for human habitation, badly ventilated, and kept in a filthy condition. In other parts of the town, where cleanliness was observed, fever of this kind has been absent." The Irish Register General records 787 deaths from fever, and 760 other deaths from scarlet fever; also 141 deaths from small-pox, no less than 130 of them in Ulster, and the source of infection could in nearly every instance be clearly traced to Scotland; but in a Donegal district the disease was brought in by inoculation. The benefit of vaccination and revaccination was abundantly shown by modified disease and trifling mortality; the Register of Strabane mentions a case of small-pox in an infant, and says that six other children found living in the same room had all been successfully vaccinated, and none of them took the disease. The number of marriages in the quarter are at present stated for Scotland only; they were 6,777, or at the annual rate of 7.8 per thousand, the previous ten years' average being only 6.7 per thousand. The Register of the Benbecula district of the island of South Uist, with above 1,600 people, reports "No marriages; perhaps on account of the unpropitious nature of the weather." The mean temperature of the quarter was 41.4° at Greenwich; 42.3° at Dublin; and fifty-five stations in Scotland show an average of 40.9°; the first and last considerably, the second slightly, above the average. The quarter's rainfall at Greenwich was only 2.39 inches; at Dublin it was 5.36 inches; in Scotland, (the average,) 8.55 inches. The quantity in England was very greatly, in Scotland and Ireland considerably, below the average. The lowest temperature shown in the quarter is in February, viz.: 21° at Greenwich, 22.5° at Dublin, and 11° at North Esk, Peebles. The average number of poor in receipt of relief from the rates in Ireland was 58,[illegible] indoor and 31,886 outdoor, both numbers being below those for the corresponding quarter of the preceding year. At Dublin beef and potatoes showed a fall in price, but the four-pound loaf rose from eight pence in 1873 to nine pence in 1874.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD TAX CASE.

At the June term of the United States Circuit Court, held at Canandaigua, Judge Wallace presiding, in the matter of the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad vs. John M. Bailey, a decision was rendered in favor of the railroad company, to which decision United States District Attorney Crowley has taken exceptions. A copy of the proposed bill of exceptions was on Saturday served by Deputy Marshal James H. Kelly on S. T. Fairchild, counsel for the railroad company. It is a voluminous document, covering about seventy pages of legal cap. This will undoubtedly, says the Albany *Argus*, carry the case to the United States Supreme Court for final adjudication. The amount involved is nearly half a million dollars.

AUSTRIA.

CONTEMPLATED MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

HUNGARIAN AFFAIRS—THE INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONFERENCE.

Correspondence of the London Standard.

VIENNA, Tuesday, July 14.

In the autumn a great concentration of troops will take place in the neighborhood of the Fortress of Karlstadt and the town of Sissek, and, as the organ of the Croatian Government, the *Obzor* announces, some officers of the Austrian general staff are already engaged in drawing up plans for the encampment. That the Turkish frontier should have been selected this year for the autumn manouvres is a significant fact, for the line of communication from the little river Kuna, between Sissek and Karlstadt, seems formed by nature itself as the strategical basis for any project against Turkish Croatia and the Herzogovina. An army operating in this direction could always draw assistance from the sea via Dalmatia, and from Montenegro, Sissek, and Karlstadt, both towns of the old military frontier, and connected by rail with Agram, and thence with Vienna and Pesth, and from Karlstadt a railway runs to the harbors of Fiume and Trieste. Again, this choice of ground is the more remarkable from the circumstance that the whole district has suffered from bad harvests for several years, and last Spring and Winter was even visited by famine. It will also be remembered that the Archduke Albrecht, Commander in Chief of the Austrian Army, not long ago made a visit of inspection in that district. In addition to this the semi-official *Obzor* reports that in Bosnia, Old Servia, (Turkish,) and Albania considerable stores of provisions and munition have been brought together, new and energetic commanders appointed, and a concentration of troops proposed. These facts considered, it is not surprising that even the oldest politicians begin to see *points noirs* in the horizon, and anxiously ask what the new Magyar policy will lead to. It is true the organs of the Foreign Office sometimes write as if incensed at the conduct of Servia and Roumania, but their remonstrances always seem contrived to encourage a repetition of the offense. Germany, however, seems little disposed to support unconditionally the new Austrian policy in the East. The *Sonn-und-Feiertags Courier* published last week a telegram, purporting to come from Berlin, in which Prince Bismarck expressed his earnest disapproval of the Austrian agitation in favor of Roumania's concluding independent treaties. I know positively that this telegram did not come from Berlin, but was an experiment made by the editor to get at the truth. The effect was like a thrust into an ant-hill. Numerous articles contradicted the assertion in the telegram, but the contradictions were so timid, and contained so many conjunctives, they only proved that the Foreign Office, in spite of the meeting at Ischl, cannot be sure of the support of Prussia. In this meeting between the two Emperors of Austria and Germany, for the first time the initiative was taken here. It is also a fact that the Emperor William has declined to receive the visit of Prince Milan. The Prince will, therefore, only arrive at Ischl to-morrow evening, and from there go to Paris. In September it is said he will visit the court at Berlin.

In the Hungarian Reichstag, the debate on the Election bill still continues. The bill is intended to put a stop to the dreadful excesses which have hitherto accompanied every election, but it will hardly succeed in this. The word "election" in Hungary—that is among the Magyars—is synonymous with three months' lawlessness and sanguinary encounters. This does not arise merely from the turbulent character of the Magyars, but may be traced to the right which each "ennobled" man as such has to a vote, even when he has not an income of 100 florins (say £9 10s.) yearly, or a mud cottage which he can call his own. In Hungary an "aristocratic" proletariat exists which is much more numerous than the Polish Slachcics, of whom a proverb says: "If a dog is placed in the middle of a Slachcic's estate, his tail will hang over the boundary." In Hungary these "nobles" are called "Seigniors of seven plum trees," or "shoeless nobles." In former centuries the inhabitants of whole districts were ennobled, as those of the Jozygiers, the Kumaniers, and the Croatian district of Turkopolje. All Szeklers, without exception, have been ennobled, so that the fifth part of all the electors of Hungary and Transylvania, amounting to 196,000, consists of these so-called nobles, without any income. The Hungarian small freeholder and farmer is conservative, with here and there a streak of the national chauvinism, but on account of his little property he is not inclined to revolutionary excesses. The proletariat of "nobles," on the contrary, whose very existence depends on election troubles and revolutions, prevents all peaceful progress or development of the land. He who has nothing can risk everything; and thus Hungary always possesse hundreds of thousands of revolutionaries, skilled in the use of arms. In this lies her strength abroad and her weakness at home. She can shake Austria to her very foundations, and yet not govern herself. The "nobles" decide the elections in favor of those who pay them, but prefer the "opposition" against anything—themselves in case of necessity—to any ministerial party which may be in power. The history of the Magyars, from Attila to Kossuth, is very like the course of a comet, rapid growth to dazzling splendor and speedy extinction when it approaches the sun. The preponderance of the "aristocratic" proletariat is the more oppressive as Hungary possesses no law of naturalization; the many thousands of educated emigrants therefore who are settled there have no vote at elections. The electoral laws also associate the possession of a house or property, or the exercise of a particular calling, with the right of voting, but when the law was passed in 1848 Hungary had no railways, no manufactories, no wholesale trades, consequently every one employed in any calling connected with these later improvements is excluded from the right of voting. In a word, the lowest mob is lawfully entitled to vote at elections, while the educated and working inhabitants are denied this privilege.

Unfortunately the new law does not seek to eradicate this evil; it rather confirms the mischief, and only regulates some formalities. In one point alone it exhibits progress; it declares that household suffrage is only applicable where the houses contain three rooms. But in the Alfoeld and some other districts in which radicalism and the hordes of robbers and thieves have their haunts, the houses, or rather mud huts, have only one room for man and beast. This declaration will, therefore, be a death blow to the Radical opposition, and the Extreme Left defends its very existence in opposing it by long speeches on each paragraph of the bill, and even by reading extracts from books. After a debate of fourteen days only the first four clauses have been discussed. The passage of the bill seems very doubtful. Last week Deputy Majoros pleaded for the right of women to vote, a subject which is brought forward every year, though not in the same choice form as the motion laid before the House by Deputy Majoros—namely, "That every *son* of our Fatherland, (*e hozanak minden fia,*) without regard to sex, shall be invested with the right of voting." Magyar, like Polish, women exercise a decided political influence without electoral rights. Nobody would be chosen Deputy in a Magyar district without their aid, which may, perhaps, account for the number of fine tall men in the Lower House, and also for the instability of Magyar Parliamentary business.

The presence of the International Sanitary Conference here makes the official report of the late outbreak of cholera in Hungary especially interesting. The report shows that from September, 1872, till the end of 1873, 190,000 fell victims to this dreadful scourge in Hungary, more lives than were lost in the last Franco-German war. But the official weekly health returns in some Hungarian towns are still more alarming. In Pesth, from the 21st to the 27th of June of this year, 239 births were registered, and 262 deaths. The weather in that week was moderately cool, therefore in no way unfavorable, and yet the excess of deaths over births among the 269,000 of the capital amounted to 23. This happened in the centre of education and wealth, in the most favorable season of the year, at the seat of the Sanitary Board, of the university, of the hospitals. What must it be, then, in the provinces! If we take the same proportion for all Hungary, it shows a yearly decrease in the population of over 70,000. In the time of the Austian sovereignty the Hungarian population increased yearly at the rate of 1.2 per cent. by the excess of births over deaths.

The changes reported by a Reuter's telegram in some Austrian Governors' posts are not without political significance. The Governor of Trieste, Baron Ceschi De Sadta Croce, has been removed, and the Court Counsellor Alesina transferred from Trieste to Czernowitz on the Moldavian frontier. Both men are Italians, and have not shown the necessary energy in repressing the efforts to annex South Austria to Italy.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

The medical profession, says the London *Saturday Review*, seems to be the special object of women's choice, because, as is said, women, being good and tender nurses, are supposed to be, therefore, easily convertible into skillful physicians and dexterous surgeons. It is said that women desire to be attended by women, and that at least women are specially well fitted to attend to the diseases of children. It is also asserted that there is a scarcity of medical men, and that women might supply this deficiency. It does not require much examination to see that these arguments are feeble and fallacious. It does not at all follow that a kind and watchful nurse will become a skillful and experienced physician, full of resources, ready in applying them, or a dexterous surgeon, cool and unfaltering in difficulties that would paralyze a weaker heart. It does not appear to be true that women generally desire to be attended by women, and it is absurd to suppose that less skill is required in treating the diseases of children than of grown-up persons. Lastly, we believe that the reputed scarcity of medical men is due, not to a want of young men ready to enter the profession, but to the greater strictness of the examinations which it is necessary to pass—a difficulty which must equally present itself in the case of women, and which, as a recent case has shown, is not very likely to be surmounted by them. On the other hand, what must be the position of a female medical student if she associates with her fellows in the harrowing scenes of a post-mortem room, or amid the dismal horrors of the dissecting-room? No one who knows what the course of study of a medical student is can doubt that a woman must be a very exceptional character if she can pass through these scenes and still retain [illegible] those characteristics which are [illegible] by woman's [illegible] succeed in obtaining entrance to the medical profession, can they be supposed to be equal to all the emergencies, to the labor and the fatigue which the practice of that profession entails? "*Non omnibus contingit adire Corinthum.*" All cannot settle in fashionable West-end localities where labor is light, and where duties are almost pleasures. The rough must be accepted as well as the smooth. Have women ever made themselves acquainted with the life of a medical practitioner in a thinly-peopled region of Wales or of Westmoreland—riding on horseback to places where no vehicle can travel, doing the work by night for which the day does not suffice, regardless of rest, careless of weather? Women, if they seek to compete with men, must work as men do. Again, female doctors do not repudiate matrimony and maternity altogether, and these are conditions which must present obvious and peculiar difficulties in the professional life of women. Lastly, the moderate amount of success which has been met with even by the few exceptional women who have entered the medical profession in England would seem to show how little room or need there is for this peculiar class of practitioner.

HOWE'S CAVE.

THE INTERIOR OF THE CAVERN—FIVE MILES OF MIDNIGHT DARKNESS.

A correspondent of the Albany *Morning Express* gives an interesting description of Howe's Cave, in Schoharie County, N.Y. He says:

"This place, unlike Saratoga, Cooperstown, and Schoharie, makes no pretensions of being a village, and yet the time is not far distant when it will be numbered among the many pleasant and romantic villages with which the County of Schoharie is blessed. The chief point of interest in this place is the cave. Here, about twenty-five years ago, Lester Howe, while fox-hunting, gave chase to a fox, when, to escape from its pursuer, it darted into a hole in a rock. On approaching the hole, Howe's attention was attracted by the strong draught that was emitted therefrom, and being persuaded that it was something really more than a hole in the ground, he resolved to enter it, when, after crawling in a short distance, to his great surprise, he was let into a large opening or vacant space in the rock. All thought of the fox was now lost, and the work of exploring was begun. In company with others, he explored mile after mile with lighted torch in hand until fatigued with the unexpected length of their journey, they returned satisfied that they had discovered a mammoth cave. Immediately after the discovery Howe purchased all the land in the vicinity of the mouth of the cave, and established its name as Howe's Cave. It has been my pleasure to visit this cave, which is about five miles in length, the entrance being within a few rods of the railway station. It is said to be one of the most remarkable curiosities in the United States. For beauty, variety, and extent it is only equaled by the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, with the advantage of being more convenient of access, and without danger. To increase the novelty means have recently been taken to have it lighted with gas as far as the lake, this being the only cave in the world that is lighted with gas.

This wonderful cavern, as I have said, extends in the rocks for some five miles, and it is said is not yet fully explored. It has been visited by thousands of persons without accident, many of whom have repeated their visits with increased interest each time. Some of the prominent points of interest in the cave are the following, as named by Mr. Howe, viz.: Reception or Lecture Room, Washington Hall, Bridal Chamber, Cataract Hall, Ghost Room or Haunted Castle, Music Hall, Stygian or Crystal Lake. At the foot of this lake there is a row of gas jets, giving the visitor a beautiful view of that portion of the cave and lake and the side grotto near by; from thence visitors proceed by boats across the lake to Plymouth Rock, and from thence continue the journey to the Devil's Gateway, the Museum, Geological Rooms, Uncle Tom's Cabin, Rocky Mountains, and Winding Way. There are also the usual formations known as stalagmites and stalactites, many of them singular in form and variety. In Washington Hall there are two, named Lady Washington's Hood and Washington's Epaulet, and beyond there are the Harp and numberless others. At the head and foot of the lake there are two large stalagmites, the former large enough to fill the entire body of the cave, which has made it necessary to excavate an artificial passage around it. These are among the most wonderful formations in the cave, and of particular interest to the geological and scientific student, presenting the problem as to the length of time they have been forming, and many other questions of equal interest.

The average temperature of the cave is about sixty degrees during the entire year, seeming warm in Winter and cool in Summer. During the extremes of hot and cold weather it is a luxury to visit it. The air is pure and invigorating; visitors scarcely feel fatigued in traveling miles through it. High medical authority has pronounced it decidedly beneficial to those afflicted with pulmonary or lung difficulties, and in several cases immediate relief has been experienced by those laboring under temporary colds and depression of the lungs. No case is known where any person has taken cold in being inside the cave.

For the accommodation of visitors, it was found necessary to erect a Cave House, and since the discovery of the cave there have been two houses built. The first—a very showy structure—was built directly over the mouth of the cave, and composed of wood. It was 100 feet in length, a dome in the centre, with a right and left wing. It presented a fine appearance, and attracted much attention from the railroad passengers as they passed the place, but it was burned a few years ago. It has been replaced by another, and, although not as large, it is a neat little Gothic structure, built of blue lime-stone, taken from the quarries in the immediate vicinity. This stands a little to the left of the cave, and the mouth of the cave is approached by descending winding steps."

"THE DOG OF MONTARGIS."

Apropos of the present controversy as to the reality of a recent combat between a man and a dog near Birmingham, many of our readers who have stopped at Montargis, on the route from Paris to Lyons, will remember the story of the Dog of Montargis, who fought with the murderer of his master and avenged his blood. In the great hall of that town, before its demolition, there was a fresco painting over the fireplace representing the strange duel, which was fought, according to tradition, in the presence of Charles VI. in the lists of the Ile de Notre Dame at Paris. The story is told at length in *Mémoires sur les Duels*. It runs as follows: One day M. Aubrey De Mont Didier, a gentleman of birth and influence, was journeying alone through the lonely forest of Bondy, when he was attacked by robbers and killed, his body being buried by the assassins under a tree hard by the spot where he fell. For some days an English bloodhound which he had with him kept watch over his grave till compelled by hunger to quit the post. On this the dog made his way to the house of a friend of the deceased gentleman at Paris, where the strangeness of his manner, coupled with the fact of his having come back without his master, roused much curiosity and wonder. As soon as he had been fed he kept running toward the door of the house and then back to his master's friend, pulling him by the sleeve, and used all sorts of dumb eloquence as if he wanted him to follow. At last the friend resolved to follow the leading of the dog, who made his way to the forest and went straight to the foot of the tree where his murdered master lay. Here the dog began to howl piteously, scratching up the earth with his paws and showing his wish that the place should be dug out. Upon digging a few feet the friend and his companions came upon the body of M. Mont Didier, bearing the wounds which had been inflicted upon it by the knife of the murderer. For some time, however, no trace of the actual assassin could be found, till one day the dog met in the streets of Paris a certain Chevalier named Macaire, whom he instantly tried to seize by the throat with great fury. This strange conduct on the part of a quiet and peaceful animal was repeated on a second occasion, and, as it was known that Macaire had been a personal enemy of Mont Didier, grave suspicions began to be aroused. At length the affair reached the ears of the King, who, being anxious that the matter should be thoroughly sifted, sent for Macaire, and also for the dog, who was gentle and playful until he scented Macaire in the crowd of courtiers standing around the King, when, as usual, he showed the fiercest hostility toward him. Struck by such an undesigned piece of circumstantial evidence, the King at once ordered that the decision should be referred to the trial by battle, or "appeal to the judgment of God," and a combat was ordered to be held between the Chevalier and the dog in the Ile de Notre Dame, which then was almost an open space. The terms of the encounter were that the dog was to have an empty cask to retreat into after he had made his springs at his foe, while the man was allowed a cudgel by way of arms. Everything was prepared for the duel, when the dog no sooner found himself free and face to face with his antagonist than he began running round and round Macaire, avoiding his blows, until at last he seized him fairly by the throat, and after a severe struggle succeeded in laying him prostrate on the ground. The Chevalier was rescued from the dog's grip by the bystanders, and conscience-stricken, in the presence of the King, his Court, and the rest of the spectators, he acknowledged his guilt. A few days afterward he expiated his crime upon the scaffold. The "Dog of Montargis" is a well-known tale in France, where its substantial truth is not doubted, and it has been, we believe, the subject of at all events one popular drama.

ESCAPE FROM THE MONROE COUNTY ASYLUM.

The Rochester *Union and Advertiser*, of the 31st of July, says: "One of the inmates of the Monroe County Insane Asylum managed to make his escape last night. The name of the individual is William H. Kibbe. He is well known in this community, and has only been an inmate of the asylum some four weeks. He was removed here from Utica, and is said to be comparatively harmless, although at times exhibiting considerable pugnacity. His family are at present in Connecticut visiting some friends, and it is just possible that he will find his way there. Diligent search has been made [illegible] as to his whereabouts. He is an old gentleman between fifty and sixty years of age, of middle height and slightly built, with an abundance of white hair. In appearance he is perfectly sane, and at times converses in a natural manner, with a considerable amount of intelligence and knowledge of the world. His great mania seems to be a desire to write for the press and to preach sermons—two perfectly harmless ideas in their way—and an idea that he is heir to the great Kibbe estate in England, which he declares has been made over to the Crown for want of heirs, and one of these days he intends taking a trip to Europe and demand his rights of Queen Victoria. Tidings will undoubtedly soon be heard of him, as his friends, should he go to them, will telegraph his arrival. In the meantime, if anybody has seen him, Dr. Lord, Superintendent of the asylum, will be glad to hear of it."

A DOG SURGEON.

HOW CARLO EXTRACTED A NEEDLE FROM DICK'S NECK—A CANINE EXHIBITION OF INTELLIGENCE.

The Wilmington (Del.) *Daily Commercial* of the 1st inst. has the following: "One of the most remarkable instances of sagacity and animal reasoning—for it is more than instinct—that we have ever yet heard of, took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of Whitfield Crawford, south-east corner of Seventh and Madison streets, in this city. The principal actors in the case were a large dog belonging to Mr. Crawford, of the St Bernardine and Newfoundland breed, about two years old, who readily answers to the name of Carlo, and an ordinary domestic house cat named Dick. Between the two a strong feeling of friendship has always existed, each sharing the other's meals, and at night Dick, appreciating a soft bed, always found it by laying upon the top of his good-natured friend Carlo.

On Wednesday last, on Mr. Crawford's return from market, he cut a piece of fresh meat into small pieces for Dick, but accidentally a needle and thread lying close by got mixed up with the meat. This poor Dick swallowed, or attempted to swallow, with the meat, but, not succeeding, the needle stuck in his throat, from which cause he of course suffered intensely, and in his suffering he had the entire sympathies of his friend Carlo. Like a skillful physician, Carlo set about discovering the seat of the disease, which he found existed in Dick's neck.

After an apparent consultation between the two, one as patient, the other as doctor, Carlo commenced operations by licking Dick's neck, the cat holding its head to one side to give Carlo a fair chance. The licking operation continued all day Thursday, and at intervals during the night, Carlo occasionally pausing to press his tongue against the neck of his feline friend, as if trying to force some sharp-pointed instrument on the inside through the cat's neck to the outside. Yesterday, the same operation was continued by Carlo, until about 4 o'clock, when he was seen with his whole body quivering with excitement, trying to catch something with his teeth, in which he succeeded, and giving a sudden jerk he pulled the needle through the hide of the cat, where it hung by the thread which still held it from the inside. The remainder of the operation was performed by a daughter of Mr. Crawford, who pulled the thread through and stuck the needle in the fence close by. The joy of Carlo knew no bounds, and frisking his bushy tail about, and rubbing his shaggy sides against his master, he showed his full knowledge of what he had done by going to the cat and licking the wound in the neck, and then to the needle in the fence, which he examined very minutely, saying in actions almost as plain as words, 'See what I did.' A son of Mr. Crawford, coming home from his labor, was met by Carlo, who turned and ran to where the needle was, and smelled it as if to explain the case more fully to the new comer. We need only say that those who doubt the truth of this statement should call at the place designated, where the dog, the cat, the needle, and the wound in the cat's neck can all be seen. The dog himself will point out the needle and give evidence of the truth of the foregoing facts as narrated."

THE LONDON ROYAL OBSERVATORY.

From the Standard, July 26.

The annual report of the Astronomer Royal up to June last, contains a mass of scientific information, from which we gather that a balance of peculiar construction has been made by Mr. Oertling, by Prof. Airey's instructions, and fixed near the public barometer at the entrance gate, the instrument enabling the public to test any pound weight, showing on a scale the number of grains by which it is too heavy or too light. As a safeguard against injury it is only open during the office hours of the observatory. As regards astronomical observations the report states that the moon on all days, and the sun and large planets on week days, have been observed on the meridian whenever practicable, and great attention has been given as usual to the determination of all the instrumental errors. The observations of small planets have been confined to half hemispheres as in former years. A large number of photographs of the sun have been taken, either with the Kew photoheliograph or with one of the other instruments, and of these 266 have been selected for preservation. On two occasions a spot was photographed on the actual limb of the sun, presenting the appearance of a notch partially filled up with less luminous matter. Another part of the report states that there are in the chronometer-room 194 chronometers, which are regularly rated at least once a week. Of this number 121 box chronometers, 14 pocket chronometers, and 19 deck watches are the property of the Government, and are being rated after repair by the makers preparatory to their issue to ships of her Majesty's navy, and forty belong to chronometer-makers who have placed them in the Observatory for the annual competitive trial. These latter are compared every day with the mean solar standard clock, and all the chronometers are, for one or more periods of three weeks each, tried in a temperature of nearly 100° Fahrenheit. Artificial cold has not been used for any chronometer, and new chronometers are always tried in different positions with respect to the magnetic meridian. The report further states that since the removal of the telegraph department from Telegraph street, Lothbury, to the new building facing the General Post Office, a new and more elaborate chronopher has been constructed for the signal at 10 A.M., in which provision is made for sending signals in sixty different directions, the old chronopher being still in use for the signal at 1 P.M. Wire communication has been made experimentally from the chronopher to the Royal Observatory, so that by two galvanometers the time of a current leaving Greenwich and the time of its distribution by the chronopher could be immediately compared. No sensible difference could be discovered, and it follows that the hourly time signals, based upon the most accurate determination of time that the Observatory can furnish, may be used for accurate determinations of longitude. At the Lombard street Post Office the Greenwich current at noon starts the clock, which had stopped itself some few seconds previously, or at noon of its own time, the clock having a gaining rate. For the guidance of the attendant who regulates the Westminster clock a signal is received at the clock tower from Greenwich, and a return signal is sent to the Observatory by this clock, as well as by the Lombard street clock, to give information as to their errors.

A SWINDLER AT THE DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY.

Frank Mellville, a young sport, who was, says the Albany *Journal*, formerly employed at McCarty's brick-yard, in this city, for the past week has reveled in luxury at others' expense. The manner in which this was revealed is as follows: Last week Wednesday, a young man and lady, well dressed, and presenting the appearance of belonging to the *haut ton*, appeared at the Delavan House and engaged rooms, registering themselves as Francis Jones and wife, Philadelphia, Penn. It was noticed at the time that they were unaccompanied by baggage, but this was explained by them that it must have been delayed en route. They remained at the hotel until yesterday morning, when Mr. Warren Leland had his suspicions aroused that all was not right. Accordingly, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, Mr. Jones' bill, amounting to $67 50, was sent up to his room. He declined to pay it at that time, saying that he desired to wait until he could procure a remittance from his friends in New-York. He said that he would telegraph to them, when Mr. Leland offered to telegraph for him. He then said he did not know who to telegraph to, and Mr. Leland became convinced that he was a "beat." He then owned up that he had no money. Subsequently he was discovered leaving the house by the back entrance, with his wife, but on noticing that he was observed went back to his room. Later still he was again discovered in the act of leaving, and this time Mr. Leland called in Sergt. McCulloch, and caused the bogus Jones' arrest. Immediately after his arrest, the wife took the boat for New-York, professing her intention of procuring money and releasing her husband from the grasp of the law. This morning Jones was arraigned before Justice Clute, when he admitted that his name was Frank Mellville, and that he was formerly employed at McCarty's brick-yard in this city. He gave his profession as that of artist, but on being pressed admitted that his artistic productions were confined to scrap-scenes for theatres and concert saloons. He stated he was married two weeks ago in Philadelphia, and was on his wedding tour. The reason he gave for being out of funds was that he had lost $400 gambling yesterday, but this was discredited. He was committed in default of bail.

"LORD" GORDON HEARD FROM.

"Lord" Gordon has again been heard from, as the following circular letter, addressed to several persons, will show:

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA, }
July 22, 1874. }

Mr. ——, Minneapolis, Minn.:

SIR: We are instructed by Lord Gordon Gordon to commence proceedings to recover damages from all who participated in any way in his illegal arrest in July, 1873, and as you took an active part therein, you will be included.

We will be glad to hear from you the name of some solicitor here who will accept service for you, and we will hand him the process. Failing such action from you, we will of course forward the process to your city for service. Yours,

CORNISH & THEBANDEAU.

HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Aug. 3.—Spanish Gold, 233@233. Exchange nominal; on the United States, sixty days, currency, 108@110 premium; short sight, 110@112 premium; sixty days, gold, 126@128 premium; short sight, 128@130 premium; on London, [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 3.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A.M.

1600	Western Union..	74	1300	Union Pacific....	29
600	do..........	74⅛	900	do........	29
100	do........c.	74⅛	100	do......c.	29
1500	do..........	74¼	100	do......b3.	29⅛
600	do..........	74¼	1300	do........	29⅛
100	do.......b3.	74⅜	200	do......s3.	29¼
700	do..........	74¼	700	do......s3.	29¼
200	do.......s3.	74⅛	100	do......b3.	29⅜
600	do..........	74¼	100	do........	29⅜
800	do..........	74⅛	100	do......s3.	29⅜
600	do..........	74¼	300	do......b3.	29⅜
500	do.......s3.	74⅛	1000	do........	29⅜
100	do.......b3.	74⅜	400	do......c.	29⅜
700	do..........	74⅜	200	do......s3.	29¼
100	North-western....	38⅜	700	do........	29¼
100	North-west. Pf. b3	56⅞	300	do......c.	29¼
100	Pacific Mail......	44⅞	100	Rock Island....b3.	99⅛
100	do..........	45	100	do........	99⅛
200	do..........	45⅛	500	St. Paul........	35⅞
100	do..........	45¼	100	do......s3.	35⅞
200	do..........	45⅜	300	do......b3.	35⅝
1400	do..........	45½	200	do........	35⅞
300	do........s3.	45¼	100	do........	35⅞
100	N.Y.C. & Hud....	100⅛	100	do......b3.	35⅞
200	Erie Railway....	32	100	do........	35¾
1000	Lake Shore......	73	100	Tol. & Wabash....	36½
100	do........c.	73	200	do........	36⅝
200	do.......b3.	73	100	do......b3.	36¾
600	do.......s3.	73	300	do........	36¾
1100	do..........	73⅛	200	do........	36⅞
400	do.......s3.	73⅛	300	C., C. & I.C.	16
100	do.......s3.	73⅛	200	do........	16⅛
100	St. Paul Pref...b3.	54⅞	100	do........	15⅞

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A.M.

$3,000	U.S. 6s, '81, Coup....12.118⅜	$20,000	U.S. 5s, '81, R.........12.111⅞
3,500	U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new....116¼	1,000	do.........112
3,000	U.S. 5-20C.'68118⅜	10,000	do.........111⅜
50,000	U.S. 10-40 R. b.c.....110¼	20,000	do.......b.c.111¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A.M.

$1,000	Mo. 6s, L. Bds.	92½	100	L.S. & Mo. S..b.c.	73
1,000	Tenn. 6s, Old, x Coupon....	54½	340	do........	73⅛
			500	do......s3.	73⅛
1,000	Alb. & Sus. 2d.	101	700	do......b3.	73¼
5,000	C. & Ohio 1st C.	50	100	do........	73⅜
3,000	B. & E. N. B....	97	50	do........	73⅜
10,000	L.S. Con. R. B.	96⅝	300	do......b3.	73¼
3,000	N.Y.C. 1st C.	104¾	600	do......b3.	73⅛
5,000	U. Pacific 1st..	85	35	C. & Pitts. G'td.....	89
1,000	do........	84⅞	10	Erie Railway..b.c.	32½
2,000	U.P. 7s, L.G..	81⅞	300	do........	32⅜
1,000	U.P. 10s, In..	84	100	do........	32¼
5,000	T., P. & W. 1st East. Div....	81½	400	U. Pacific...b.c. s3.	29¼
			100	do......b.c.	29⅜
1,000	T. & W. 1st St. L. Div..xint.	76½	500	do........	29⅜
			200	do........	29½
5,000	do........	77	100	do........	29¼
1,000	C. Pac. G. B. b.c.	99	100	do......s3.	29⅜
50	Ninth Nat. Bank.	100	500	do........	29⅜
18	Hanover Bank....	100	500	do......b3.	29½
100	Quick. M. Co.....	25	100	do........	29½
100	Adams Ex........	109½	1400	do........	29⅜
100	Mich. Central.....	72½	200	do......b3.	29⅜
200	do......b.c.	72½	10	Morris & Es.	95
200	West. U. Tel...b.c.	74⅛	100	Chi. & N.W...b.c.	38¾
100	do........	74⅜	100	do........	38⅞
100	do......b3.	74½	300	do........	38⅝
1100	do........	74⅛	100	C. & N.W. Pf..b.c.	56¾
100	do......b3.	74⅜	100	do........	56½
700	do........	74½	100	N.J. Cen.......b.c.	106
400	do........	74⅝	30	do........	106⅛
600	do........	74½	100	C. & R.I. ....b.c.	99½
200	do........	74⅝	200	do......s3.	99⅜
300	do......s3.	74½	100	do........	99½
200	do........	74½	300	C., M. & St. P. b.c.	35⅜
500	do........	74⅝	300	do......s3.	35¾
5 0	do........	74¾	300	do........	35¾
100	do......c.	74¾	100	do......c.	35¾
400	do........	74⅞	100	Tol. & W....b.c.s3.	36¾
1100	do........	74¾	300	do........	36¾
100	do......s3.	74⅝	100	do......b3.	36⅞
200	do......b30.	74⅜	200	do........	36⅞
500	do........	74¾	200	do......s3.	36⅞
200	do........	74⅜	100	N.Y., N.H. & H..	129½
800	do......s3.	74⅝	200	Del., L. & W...b.c.	107
900	do......b3.	74⅝	100	do........	107⅛
300	Pac. Mail......b.c.	45⅜	10	do........	107⅜
100	do......s3.	45¼	20	C., C. & I.C.	15⅞
100	do........	45⅜	50	do........	16
54	N.Y.C. & H. b.c.	100¼	100	do......b3.	15⅞
100	do......b3.	100½	300	do........	15¾
10	do........	100⅜	100	do........	15⅞
200	do........	100⅜	100	do........	16
40	do........	100⅛	100	do........	15⅞
200	Ohio & Miss....b.c.	25⅛	100	do........	15¾
50	do........	25¼	100	do........	15⅝
50	Chi., B. Q....b.c.	105½	100	do........	15⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100	Erie Railway.....	32⅜	400	Union Pac......b3.	29⅜
500	do........	32½	100	do........	29⅜
100	do........	32¼	200	do........	29½
200	Pacific Mail.....	45¼	200	do........	29½
100	do......b3.	45⅛	100	do........	29½
100	do........	45⅜	1000	do........	29⅜
200	do......s3.	45½	1100	do........	29⅜
200	do......b3.	45⅜	100	do......s3.	29⅛
40	N.Y.C. & Hud..	100½	800	do........	29½
100	Mich. Central.....	72½	100	Tol. & Wabash....	36⅞
100	Lake Shore.....b3.	73¼	300	do........	37
900	do........	73⅛	100	do........	37
1000	do........	73⅛	100	do......c.	36⅞
200	do........	73⅜	100	do......s3.	36⅞
100	do......b3.	73¼	100	do......b3.	37⅛
100	do........	73¼	100	do........	37
400	North-western....b3.	38¼	200	St. Paul........	35⅝
100	Boston, H. & Erie.	1½	100	do........	35⅝
200	C., C. & I.C....b3.	15⅞	100	do........	35⅝
200	do......s3.	15¾	200	West. Union......	74⅜
50	do........	15⅝	800	do........	74⅞
100	do........	15⅞	500	do......b3.	74⅞
100	do......c.	16	50	Rens. & Sar......	108

SECOND BOARD—1 P.M.

$4,000	Mo. 6s, L. Bds.	93	100	L.S.&Mo.S.b.c.b3.	73⅜
1,000	C. Pac. G. Bds.	89⅞	100	do......s10.	73¼
1,000	U.P. 1st...b.c.	84½	200	do......s4.	73¼
2,000	U.P. 6s, L.G..	82½	200	do........	73¼
3,000	Tol. & Wab. 2d.	80	300	do......b3.	73¼
2,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	106	1000	do........	73¼
1,000	Tol., P. & W., E. Div...b.c.	83	300	U. Pacific....b.c.	29½
			100	do........	29½
1100	W.U. Tel....b.c.	74⅞	500	do........	29⅜
100	do........	74½	100	do......c.	29⅜
1800	do........	74⅝	5	do........	28¾
200	do......b3.	74⅝	500	do........	29½
100	U.S. Express.....	67½	800	do........	29⅜
10	Am. Express.....	60¾	200	do........	29⅜
100	Pac. M....b.c.s10.	45¼	14	Del., L. & W......	107½
50	do........	45⅜	100	T. Wab. & W. b.c.	37
600	do........	45¼	100	do......s3.	37
100	do......s3.	45⅛	400	do........	36⅞
200	do........	45⅛	100	do........	36⅞
100	Erie Railway..b.c.	32⅜	25	P., F.W. & C., G..b.c.	93⅜
10	C. & P. Guar...b.c.	89½	5	Albany & Sus.b.c.	94¼
100	C., M. & St. P.b.c.b3	35¾	150	C. & N. West.b.c.	38¾
100	do........	35⅝			

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P.M.

$5,000	Erie 3d.......	98	800	Union Pac.......	29⅜
15,000	Har. 1st Reg...	105¼	200	do......b3.	29⅜
25,000	Har. 1st C.b3.	105½	300	do........	29⅜
500	West. Union......	74⅝	400	do........	29½
500	do......s3.	74½	300	do......s3.	29¼
900	do........	74⅝	100	do........	29⅜
300	do......s3.	74⅝	100	do......s3.	29⅜
700	do........	74½	300	do......b3.	29⅜
1000	do......b3.	74½	10	N. Western Pref....	56½
100	Pac. Mail......	45⅛	100	Rock Island......	99⅜
100	do........	45¼	400	Tol. & Wabash....	36¾
100	N.Y.C. & Hud...	100⅜	100	do......s3.	36¾
500	Erie Railway....	32½	100	do........	36⅞
300	Lake Shore....s5.	73⅛	100	do......b2.	36⅞
600	do......s4.	73	300	St. Paul........	35½
100	do......s3.	73	200	do........	35⅝
100	North-western....	38⅜	100	C., C. & I.C.	16
100	do........	38½			

MONDAY, Aug. 3—P.M.

Affairs have been rather dull to-day in monetary and speculative circles, and it is by no means an easy thing at present to express a safe opinion as to when and how the existing stagnancy will be replaced by a vigorous and active state of business. No one expects anything like speculative activity in the midsummer months, it is true, and if it were to exist it would be an abnormal condition, but there have been recently two or three important movements which are to have some considerable influence in shaping the course of business for the Fall and Winter, most prominent being of course the placing of the Funded Loan. Considering the general satisfaction which Secretary Bristow gave to the great business interests of the country in disposing of the balance of these bonds, it is to be regretted that he so soon administered a half-way check to the reviving feeling by limiting his call for 5-20s to $25,000,000 instead of the whole amount of the firm bids. Indeed it is contended in well-informed circles that no better way could have been adopted by the Government of showing its confidence in the markets than calling for a still larger sum—say $75,000,000—of the Five-twenties, and taking the risk with the extra $20,000,000, in order to stimulate the markets for the Five ₱ cents. Late information from Washington reports, however, that it is quite likely that the Secretary will issue a call for another installment of bonds for withdrawal at an early day, as soon as the new bonds begin to find a market. The crop prospects from all parts of the country are of the most favorable character, and it will be well indeed if the harvests do not prove marketably superabundant. By the close of the present month a large proportion of the leading finance and commercial people will have returned from their vacation tours, and some show of activity in speculation is confidently looked for on their return. The immense accumulation of money lying unoccupied at this point will be put to account, for almost all interests are involved in the necessity for a revival of trade, and it is seldom that the banks of any city in the world have been in a position to grant such admirable financial facilities to the commercial and mercantile communities. Money still continues easy at 2@2½ for call loans, and discounts on prime short-date commercial paper are quoted at 5½@6½ ₱ cent. Gold opened at 109¼, advancing ⅛ after the first hour of business. At midday the price fell ⅛, but later recovered to 109⅜, stimulated by the official announcement of the Treasury Gold sales for August, which have been fixed at $5,000,000 instead of the rumored $10,000,000. On Thursday next the first sale of $1,500,000 will take place, and on Thursday, Aug. 13, $1,000,000 will be [illegible] the amount offered will be $1,500,000, and on the 27th $1,000,000. The closing price of Gold to-day was 109¼. Carrying rates were 1@1¼ ₱ cent. and flat for borrowing. The Assistant Treasurer paid out $481,000 on account of interest and $15,000 in redemption of called bonds. The Customs receipts aggregated $559,000. The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank covered clearings to the amount of $21,252,000; gold balances, $730,836; currency balances, $803,941. The Clearing-house statement is as follows: Currency exchanges, $72,704,303; currency balances, $3,535,422; gold exchanges, $10,232,676; gold balances, $1,460,160. Foreign Exchange continues quiet and the rates unchanged; good to prime bankers' 60 days' sterling is quoted at $4 86¾@$4 87¼, and demand bills at $4 89½@$4 90. The market for Government Bonds has been quiet, but without material change in prices on the small sales effected. New Fives to the amount of $150,000 changed hands at 111¾@112 in the early part of the day. The stock market was firm at the opening, and shortly afterward the general list experienced an advance of ⅛@⅝ ₱ cent., with the bulk of the dealings in Western Union, Lake Shore, Union Pacific, Pacific Mail and C., C. and I. C. Union Pacific, Wabash and Pacific advanced each ⅝ ₱ cent. during the morning sales, and Lake Shore ¼ above the opening price. As compared with Saturday's closing prices the opening to-day showed an improvement of ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. At the Second Board the market reached ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent., and the business fell off largely. The whole list with two or three exceptions closed at an advance of ⅛@¾ above Saturday's closing prices, and the sales for the day amounted to nearly 80,000 shares. In Railway Mortgages the dealings were very light, but prices were strong and steady. State Securities were inactive and Bank Shares were dull but firm.

The following are the closing prices, in comparison with those of Saturday:

Closing Quotations—Aug. 3.

	Saturday.	Monday.
U.S. New 5s, coup., '81..........	111⅞	111⅝
U.S. 5-20s, coup., '62..........	111½	111⅛
U.S. 5-20s, coup., '67..........	117⅝	117⅜
American Gold..........	109⅜	109¼
Bills on London, 60 days.	$4 86¾@$4 87¼	$4 86¾@$4 87¼
N.Y. Central and Hudson......	100⅛	100⅜
Chicago and Rock Island......	99⅛	99⅜
Pacific Mail........	44⅞	45¼
St. Paul Common........	35⅞	35⅝
St. Paul Preferred........	54⅝	54⅞
Western Union........	74	74½
Union Pacific........	28¾	29⅜
Lake Shore........	72⅞	73
Toledo and Wabash........	36⅛	36⅞
North-western Common........	38⅝	38½
North-western Preferred........	56⅞	56⅛
Delaware and Lackawanna....	107⅜	107½
New-Jersey Central........	106⅛	106¼
Panama........	111⅞	111¾
Erie........	32⅛	32½
Ohio and Mississippi........	25¼	25¼
C., C. and Indiana Central....	16¼	16
Harlem........	125	125

The following shows the extreme range of prices for Stocks, on actual sales, and the number of Shares sold:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N.Y.C. & H. Consol....	100½	100⅜	400
Lake Shore........	73⅞	73	11,700
Rock Island........	99½	99⅜	600
New-Jersey Central........	106	106	100
Wabash........	37⅛	36½	4,100
Western Union Tel........	74⅞	74	26,300
North-western........	38¾	38½	900
North-western Pref........	56¾	56½	200
Milwaukee & St. Paul........	35⅞	35⅜	4,000
Mil. & St. Paul Pref........	54⅞	54⅞	100
Pacific Mail........	45½	45⅞	4,500
Erie........	32¾	32	1,700
Ohio & Miss........	25⅜	25⅜	200
Boston, Hartford & Erie.	1½	1½	100
Union Pacific........	29⅝	29	22,100
C., C. & I.C........	16⅛	15¾	2,100
Michigan Southern........	72½	72½	200
Quicksilver........	25	25	100
Rens. & Saratoga........	108	108	50
Adams Express........	109½	109½	100
United States Express...	67½	67½	100
Total sales........			79,650

The latest quotations of prices for Government Bonds are the following:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s........	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered........	117¼	117½
6s, 1881, Coupons........	118¼	118½
5-20, 1862, Registered........	111	112
5-20, 1862, Coupons........	111	112
5-20, 1864, Registered........	114	114½
5-20, 1864, Coupons........	115⅝	115⅞
5-20, 1865, Registered........	114½	115
5-20, 1865, Coupons........	116⅝	117
5-20, 1865, new, Registered........	115	115½
5-20, 1865, new, Coupons........	115	116¼
5-20, 1867, Registered........	115½	115¾
5-20, 1867, Coupons........	117¼	117½
5-20, 1868, Registered........	116	116½
5-20, 1868, Coupons........	118	118½
10-40, Registered........	110	110¼
10-40, Coupons........	113¼	113⅜
5s, 1881, Registered........	111½	111¾
5s, 1881, Coupons........	111½	112
Central Pacific Gold Bonds........	90	90
Western Pacific Gold Bonds........	80	81½

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for the various State Securities:

California 7s........	110	N.C. 6s, old, J. & J..	18
Connecticut 6s........	102½	N.C. 6s, A. & O........	18
Georgia 6s........	77	N.C. 6s, N.C.R., J. & J........	40
Indiana 5s........	101	N.C. 6s, N.C.R., A. & O........	40
Ill. coup. 6s, '77........	100	N.C. 6s, N.C.R. cp. off, Jan. & July...	30
Ill. coup. 6s, '79........	100	N.C. 6s, N.C.R. cp. off, April & Oct...	30
Ill. War Loan........	100	Ohio 6s, '75........	99
Mo. 6s due in '74........	99½	Ohio 6s, '81........	102
Mo. 6s due in '75........	98	Ohio 6s, '86........	104
Mo. 6s due in '76........	97	Rhode Island 6s........	101
Mo. 6s due in '77........	96¼	South Carolina 6s........	25
Mo. 6s due in '78........	95	S.C. 6s, Jan. & July.	18
Mo. 6s due in '80........	93½	S.C. 6s, Ap. & Oct..	18
Mo. Long bds. due '81 to '91 incl........	92¼	S.C. Non-Fund. bds.	5
Mo.H.& St.J. due '75.	97	Va. 6s, old........	28
Mo.H.& St.J. due '76.	96	Va. 6s, new bds........	28
Mo.H.& St.J. due '87.	92¼		
N.Y. Reg. Boun.Ln.	106¾		
N.Y. Coup.Boun.Ln.	106¾		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	100½	Mich. Cen. 1st, 8s, '82.	110
B., C.R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	55	N.Y. & N.H. 6s........	101¼
Joliet & Chi. 1st........	105	N.Y.C. 6s, '87........	92½
St. L., J. & C. 1st........	97	N.Y.C. 6s, R.E........	89
Chic., B. & Q. 8 ₱c. 1st..	108	N.Y.C. 7s, '76........	99
Chi., R.I. & P........	103	N.Y.C. & H. 1st, C....	104½
Cen. R. of N.J. 1st, n.	103½	Har. 1st 7s, C........	105⅛
Cen. of N.J. C. Conv.	102	Ohio & Miss. C.S.F.	91
M. & St. P. 1st. L.C.D.	80	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds..	89⅝
M. & S.P. 1st, M.I. & M.D........	74	West. Pac. Bds........	80
Chi. & N.W.I. Bds.	96	Union Pac. 1st Bds..	84⅝
Chi. & N.W. 1st........	96¼	Union Pac. L.G. 7s..	81⅞
Chi. & N.W.C.G.B.	78¼	Union Pac. Inc. 10s..	84
Galena & Chi. 2d........	98	Union Pac. S.F........	69½
Chicago & Mil. 1st...	90½	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st.....	71
C., C., C. & I. 1st, 7s, S.F.	100	Pacific 7s, gd. by Mo.	98
D., L. & W. 7s, Conv.	104	P., F.W. & C. 1st......	104
Morris & Essex 1st..	105⅝	P., F.W. & C. 2d........	100
Morris & Essex 2d....	100	Cleve. & P.C.S.F..	95
Erie 1st Ext........	102½	Cleve. & P. 3d........	100½
Erie 3d, 7s, '83........	97½	Cleve. & P. 4th........	88
Erie 5th, 7s, '88........	92	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st..	81¼
M.S. & N.I.S.F. 7 ₱c.	103¼	St. L. & I.M. 1st........	82½
Cleve. & Tol. S.F........	100	St. L. & I.M. 2d........	60
Cleve. & Tol. New B.	97	Alton & T.H. 1st........	103
Cl., P. & A. Old Bds.	99	Alton & T.H. 2d, Pf..	86
Det., M. & T. Bds....	96½	Tol., P. & W., E.D..	82
Kal. & W.P. 1st........	75	Tol., P. & W., W.D..	72
Lake Shore Div. Bds.	95	Tol. & W. 1st, S.L.D.	76
Lake Shore C.C. 1st.	96	Tol. & W. 2d........	77
Lake Shore C.R. 1st.	96	Gt. West. 2d, '93........	75½
Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902.	98	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.	80

And the following for City Bank Shares:

America........	146	Importers & Trad's.	190
American Exchange.	110	Irving........	125
Bank's & Brok's Ass.	75	Market........	115
Central National........	99	Mechanics'........	133
City........	300	Merchants'........	119
Continental........	87½	New-York........	119
Corn Exchange........	120	New-York County..	200
Fourth National........	101	Pacific........	165
Gallatin National........	130	Phenix........	98
German American...	88	Shoe and Leather..	157
Gold Exchange........	100	St. Nicholas........	105
Grocers'........	100	State of New-York..	110
Hanover........	100	Union........	137

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 3.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old........	102	
City 6s, new........	104½	104⅝
Camden and Amboy........	125½	125⅝
Pennsylvania Central........	50⅞	
Reading........	55⅝	56
Lehigh Valley........	61	
Catawissa Preferred........	42	
Northern Central........	34½	35
Lehigh Navigation........	44⅝	44⅞
Lehigh Gold Loan........	85½	

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 367 bales; gross, 504 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,220 bales; coastwise, 424 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 21,630 bales.

[illegible] 15¾c.; Low Middling, 15¼c.; net receipts, 81 bales; exports, coastwise, 760 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,826 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 3.—Cotton nominal; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 31 bales; gross, 31 bales; exports, coastwise, 866 bales; sales, 94 bales; stock, 3,492 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Cotton dull; Middling, 16⅝c.; gross receipts, 56 bales; exports, coastwise, 75 bales; sales, 20 bales; stock, 3,377 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 3.—Cotton nominal; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; net receipts, 19 bales; exports, coastwise, 535 bales; stock, 3,716 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 3.—Cotton dull; nominal; Middling, 16c.; net receipts, 65 bales; exports, coastwise, 137 bales; stock, 4,897 bales.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 3, 1874.

Trade in Beeves for the past three days, including this forenoon, has been rather slow, at a slight fractional reduction of rates. On Saturday at Weehawken Yards prices ranged from 8¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 5 to 7 cwt. On Sunday at One Hundredth Street Yards prices ranged from 9½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ to 9 cwt. On this forenoon, at Harsimus Cove, prices ranged from 8¼c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 4½ to 7¾ cwt. Milch Cows sold from $32 50@$75 ₱ head; trade dull. Smooth quality Veals were free of sale, from 7c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Grass Calves also in fair demand from 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb.; also, at $9 50 ₱ head. Sheep sold off freely in large lots, from 4½c.@6½c. ₱ lb. Lambs continue in slow demand, from 6c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., with poor quality Cull Lambs at $5 81 ₱ cwt. Live Hogs have not been offered for sale, City Dressed slow, rates being so high as to seriously injure trade. The market firm from 9c.@9½c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At Weehawken Yards—Westheimer Bros. sold for Reynolds & Co. 200 Steers, Texans and Cherokees mixed, at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; for B. Doty, 95 corn-fed Texan Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; for Frith & Co., 90 good Missouri Steers from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt; for Roberts, Winstead & Co., 16 State Steers and dry Cows at $44 ₱ head.

At One Hundredth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self, 159 tidy Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 139 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 128 good Illinois Steers from 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 328 Coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12c. scant ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 120 choice Illinois Steers at 12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8½ cwt. H. Myers sold for self, 150 good Iowa Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 34 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt., strong. W. Sigel sold for self, 188 Texan Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 108 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 129 good Iowa Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt.; 45 good Kentucky Steers at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. H. Black, butcher, shipped for self 100 head of horned Cattle. S. Moses sold for self 54 Texan steers at 9½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 95 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., and 50c. off ₱ head, weight 6¾ cwt. H. Westheimer sold for self 57 good Missouri Steers from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. J. A. Williams sold for self 41 Texan Steers from 8¾c.@9c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 42 fair Missouri Steers at 11c. ₱ lb., weights from 6¾ to 7 cwt. T. Gilles had on sale for self 196 choice Illinois Steers, held for customers. Ulery & Cary sold for T. & J. Goff, 168 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt., scant. Burchard & Merritt sold for F. Ford, 43 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; for Bedford & Kennedy, 136 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weights from 7½ to 9 cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—H. Meyer sold for self 36 common Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt. Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 32 common Kentucky Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. C. Khan sold for Khan & Baker 90 good Kentucky Steers from 12c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 70 Indiana Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Sadler & Co. 21 poor Ohio Steers at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 4½ cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for self 19 common Ohio Steers at 10¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; 48 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for selves 97 Steers; for J. Newton, 32 Steers; for Hughes & Co., 84 Steers; for Myers & Seymour, 50 Steers; rates of sale and weights not obtained. The following herds were forwarded by the firm of Morris, Waixels & Co., and were sold as quoted: Toffey & Sons sold 178 Steers, mixed Texans and Cherokees, from 8¼c.@10¼c. ₱ lb., weights from 4½ to 5¼ cwt.; W. E. Dudley sold 55 Texan Steers at 8¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 92 Texan Steers at 9c., scant, ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. S. Schuster sold 105 Steers Texas and Illinois mixed, from 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb., weights from 6½ to 7¾ cwt. W. Thompson sold 90 good Missouri Steers from 12¼c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. Lauterbach sold 60 Cherokee Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 5 cwt.; 32 good Missouri Steers at 12c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt., strong; 17 fair Missouri Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., and $10 off the lot, weight 6½ cwt. F. Samuels sold 89 Texan Steers at 10¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong; 62 Cherokee Steers at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt., scant. J. N. Pidcock sold 200 Sheep, weight 16,930 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 481 Sheep, weight 40,330 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 261 Sheep, weight 20,910 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 169 Sheep, weight 21,210 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 12 Culls, weight 1,230 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 35 Culls, weight 2,240 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 93 Lambs, weight 5,400 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 24 Lambs, weight 1,520 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Judd & Buckingham sold 51 Ohio Sheep, weight 4,900 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 200 Indiana Sheep, weight 19,030 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 206 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,800 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 475 Ohio Sheep, weight 37,920 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 193 Pennsylvania Lambs, weight 9,550 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 244 Canada Lambs, weight 15,260 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 131 State Lambs, weight 9,260 lbs., at 8¾c. ₱ lb. F. Lerch sold 214 Sheep, weight 80 lbs. ₱ head, at $5 40 ₱ cwt.; 15 Sheep, weight 98 lbs. ₱ head, at 6c. ₱ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—S. McGraw sold 6 cull Sheep for $20 50; 23 Sheep, weight 2,150 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb.; 51 Sheep, weight 5,340 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 44 cull Lambs, weight 2,360 lbs., at $5 81 ₱ cwt.; 149 Lambs, weight 8,900 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 69 Lambs, weight 4,370 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 29 grass Calves, weight 6,860 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 140 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 5 Cows for $257 50. J. Kirby sold 16 Veals, weight 2,400 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 228 Sheep, weight 18,800 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 138 Sheep, weight 12,120 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 129 Sheep, weight 11,540 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 106 Lambs, weight 6,050 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 50 Lambs, weight 2,790 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 126 Lambs, weight 8,030 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 200 Sheep, weight 14,620 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 200 Sheep, weight 28,350 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 98 Sheep, weight 8,620 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 112 Sheep, weight 10,590 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 75 Lambs, weight 4,160 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 18 Lambs, weight 1,000 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 47 Lambs, weight 2,560 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 157 Lambs, weight 9,261 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 384 Lambs, weight 24,380 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 410 Lambs, weight 26,650 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 26 grass Calves, weight 6,430 lbs., at 5c. ₱ lb.; 75 grass Calves, weight 18,255 lbs., at 4¼c. ₱ lb.; 21 grass Calves at $9 50 ₱ head; 10 Veals, weight 1,970 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 7 Veals, weight 1,060 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 13 Veals, weight 1,900 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 53 Veals, weight 7,570 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 14 Veals, weight 2,290 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; also sold for week ending Aug. 1, 1874, 6,241 Sheep and Lambs for $31,421 71; average ₱ head, $5 03; 671 Calves and Veals for $6,824 59; average ₱ head, $10 15.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for the week ending Aug. 3, 1874: 4,670 head of horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 518 Veals and Calves, and 67 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending Aug. 1, 1874: 8,561 Sheep and Lambs, 161 Cows, 571 Veals and Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards yesterday and to-day: 4,733 Sheep and Lambs, 40 Cows, 395 Veals and Calves.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Aug. 1, 1874: 15,172 Hogs, 7,079 Sheep and Lambs, 176 Calves. Fresh arrivals at same yards yesterday and to-day: 5,085 Hogs, 2,215 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Aug. 1, 1874: 3,736 head of horned Cattle, 6,073 Hogs, 18,739 Sheep. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 1,851 head of horned Cattle, 4,340 Sheep and Lambs, 3,454 Hogs.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Cattle moderately active; prices higher; sales, 1,700 head; Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers, $7@$7 50; Fair to Good, $6@$6 75; Common, $4 50@$5 50. Sheep dull; 16,000 sold at $4 50@$5 50. Hogs higher; sales, 4,000 at $10 50@$10 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N.Y., Aug. 3.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last forty-eight hours: Flour, 28,541 bbls.; Wheat, 263,787 bushels; Corn, 212,371 bushels; Oats, 23,800 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Corn, 221,897 bushels. Lake Exports—Wheat, 48,196 bushels; Corn, 51,879 bushels; Oats, 23,800 bushels; Barley, 1,600 bushels. Canal Freights firm; Wheat, 9½c.; Corn, 8½c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour quiet; sales, 1,000 bbls. on the following range: Western Spring, $6@$6 25; Bakers', $6 50@$6 75; Amber, $6 50@$6 75; White, $7@$7 75. Wheat dull; sales limited; held—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 28@$1 28½; do. No. 2 do., $1 23½; Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring, $1 28. Corn dull; sales, 19,000 bushels at 70c. Oats quiet; market bare; there was a sale of 1,500 bushels on private terms; No. 2 Western held at 65c. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Provisions firm; Mess Pork, $23 50; Short Cuts, $23 50; Hams, 14c.@14½c.; Shoulders, 9c.@9½c.; Breakfast Bacon, 12c.@12½c.; Dried Beef, 16c.@16½c.; Beef Tongues, $6 ₱ dozen; Lard, in tcs. and bbls., 12½c.@13c.; tubs and kegs, 13½c. Grain in store—Wheat, 72,142 bushels; Corn, 80,448 bushels.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower; No. 1 Spring, $1 06; No. 2 do., $1 02½, spot; $1 02 bid August; $1 00¼ September; No. 3 do., 97c.@97½c.; Rejected, 86c.@87c. Corn in fair demand, higher, and firm at 63c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 62⅞c. bid August; 62¾c. September; Rejected, 61½c.; Ear, 57c., on track. Oats firm and in fair demand at 46c. for new No. 2, spot; 37⅛c., August; 35¾c.@35½c. September. Rye in fair demand and firm at 70c. for No. 2. Barley firm and in fair demand at $1 05 for No. 2 Spring, spot; $1 03, September. Pork excited; prices higher; $24 75, spot; $24 37½@$24 50, August; $24 65@$24 70, September. Lard firm and higher at 13¼c., spot. Bulk Meats—Short Rib Middles, 10¾c.@10⅞c.; Short Clear do., 10⅞c.@11c. Whisky steady at 98c. Freights quiet and weak; Corn to Buffalo, 2½c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 28,000 bushels Wheat, 175,000 bushels Corn, 46,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, 3,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 775,000 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, and 5,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged; only a local demand. Wheat dull and drooping; sample lots of No. 3 Red Fall at $1 05@1 08; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 11@$1 15; Inspected No. 3 in fair demand at $1 10; Inspected No. 2 Red Winter sold at $1 16, seller all the year. Corn inactive but pretty firm; No. 2 Mixed, 60c.@62c., according to location; White Mixed higher, at 65½c.@68c. Oats irregular and lower, at 42½c.@45c. for No. 2, according to location. Rye firmer; some sales higher; No. 2, 75c.@78c. Whisky firmer at 99c.@$1. Pork firm; sales of small lots at $24. Dry-salted Meats held firm; no movement. Bacon strong and higher at 9¼c.@9¾c. for Shoulders; 12c.@12¼c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides; Clear Sides, 12⅝c., buyer August. Lard firm; small lots higher; Refined, 13¼c. Live Hogs firm; Bacon, $6 75@$7. Butcher's, $7@$7 25. Cattle quiet; good to choice Texans, $3@$4 25; do. fat Cows and Heifers, $2 50@$3 75; fair to choice Native Steers, $3 25@$6. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 70,000 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,200 Hogs, 2,000 head of Cattle. Shipments—17,000 bushels Wheat, and 5,000 bushels Corn.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3.—Flour dull; City Mills declined 25c.; Howard Street and Superfine, $4@$4 75; do. Extra, $5@$5 75; do. Family, $6 25@$7 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5; do. Extra, $5@$5 75; Rio brands, $7@$7 25; Family, $7@$9 25. Wheat steady and in fair demand; Choice White and Amber, $1 40@$1 45; fair to prime do., $1 25@$1 35; good to prime Red, $1 30@$1 40; common to fair do., $1 20@$1 30; Pennsylvania do., $1 30@$1 35; Red Western, $1 30@$1 35; Amber Western, $1 35@[illegible]. Corn dull; Southern White, 90c.@92c.; Southern Yellow, 85c.@86c.; Western Mixed, 77½c. Oats steady; Southern and Western, [illegible] Rye dull [illegible] Provisions strong, excited and prices higher [illegible]

[illegible] and Medium dull [illegible] Whisky quiet at $1 04.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 3.—Flour dull [illegible]

TOLEDO, Aug. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

OSWEGO, N.Y., Aug. 3.—[illegible]

CINCINNATI, Aug. 3.—Flour dull and declining. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3.—Flour quiet and weak; [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 3.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N.C., Aug. 3.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 31c. Rosin firm at $1 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 25 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 10.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 3.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn firm and scarce. Oats—It is difficult to give quotations. Provisions unchanged; demand light; holders firm.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Involuntary Bankruptcy Cases.

Nos.—4669, 4709, 4752, 4797, 4805, 4812, 4818, 4823, 4825, 4829, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.

2—Hanover Nat. Bank vs. Levy.
3—Same vs. Same.
4—Same vs. Same.
5—Same vs. Same.
18—Jones vs. Hart.
23—McLean vs. McLean, &c.
32—Colton vs. Murray, &c.
34—King vs. King.
37—Spratt vs. Huntington.
45—Blackwell, &c., vs. Wiedemeyer.
47—Same vs. Indig.
48—Dorn vs. Ward.
50—Dorn vs. Manhattan M. and C. Co.
53—Flood vs. Murray.
58—Douglass vs. Green, &c.
61—Blackwell, &c., vs. Lauman, &c.
83—Matter, &c., vs. Lexington av.
87—Winston vs. Mitchell.
92—Spratt vs. Huntington.
102—Panama R.R. Co. vs. Robinson.
112—Johnson vs. Schuyler.
117—Jourdan vs. Jourdan.
125—Miller vs. Meguire, &c.
132—Foster, &c., vs. Van Reed.
133—Kluender vs. Ackermann.
137—Ross vs. Senior.
140—Acker, &c., vs. [illegible]
141—Matter of [illegible]
156—In the Matter of Van Buren.
158—[illegible] vs. Van Liew.
162—Cameron vs. [illegible]
166—In the Matter of [illegible]
170—Williams vs. Allen, &c.
171—Shea vs. Shea.
174—[illegible]
178—Merchants' Ex. Bank vs. [illegible]
180—Young vs. Greenfield.
181—McCourt vs. O'Dwyer, &c.
183—Seville vs. Amory.
184—Ochs vs. Cavanagh.
185—Barnum vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.
186—Gregg vs. Bowery Nat. Bank.
188—Gregg vs. Oriental Bank.
191—Wheelwright vs. Wicks.
192—[illegible]
196—McKeon vs. Lechner, &c.
197—Fagan vs. Magnus, &c.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by [illegible]

5698—Sudlow vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York.
5609—Caulfield vs. McCormack.
5697—Brady vs. McCormack.
—Wachenheimer vs. Duggan.
5710—Anderson vs. [illegible]
5726—Gibbs vs. Hanson.
5780—Sutro vs. Burns.
5808—Ryan vs. Farley.
5702—Leslie vs. Armour.
5083—Maidhof vs. Koenig.
5748—Rockwell vs. Thiemann.
5755—Hartcorn et al. vs. Mudgett.
5627—Sheridan vs. Maas.
5327—Phillips vs. Van Nest et al.
5714—Cohen vs. [illegible] et al.
5621—Derham vs. Mariposa Land and Mining Company.
[illegible]

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

Frank Murphy, felonious assault and battery.
Matthew O'Neill, felonious assault and battery.
Andreas Kornmann, felonious assault and battery.
Frans Brenner, felonious assault and battery.
Conrad Kaufman, felonious assault and battery.
Henry Supple, John J. Fanning, burglary.
Mary Keenan, Rosanna Carey, grand larceny.
[illegible]

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Pratt.

Evans vs. Wemple; report of Referee confirmed.
Culkin vs. Kuhne; injunction continued on conditions.
Spratt vs. Mulliner; motion granted on conditions.
[illegible]

By Judge Donohue.

Kershaw vs. Kershaw; decree of divorce granted to the plaintiff.
[illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Leonard vs. Styles; motion granted.
[illegible]

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

[illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 4, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA—Mr. E. Eddy, Jos. Wheelock, Miss Ida Vernon.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Mme. Violette Picault and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT—By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

LEAVITT ART GALLERY.—ART EXHIBITION—Court of Death.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

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Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

We generally hear at this time of the year, complaints (chiefly from the newspapers) concerning the absence of the President from Washington. President and Secretaries occasionally require a little rest and change of air, like other persons, and it always seems to us that the complaints referred to are both unjust and unnecessary. We are therefore surprised to find an outbreak of the kind in the *Evening Post.* It grumbled at some length, last night, concerning the alleged absence of the President and the Cabinet from Washington throughout the Summer. In one place, speaking of the President, it said: "He not only is absent from the seat of Government for two consecutive months, but permits all his Cabinet officers to take the same liberty." The *Post* would not knowingly make a misstatement, and yet the inference to be drawn from its remarks is entirely unfounded. The President makes periodical visits to Washington—that is, he goes there whenever there is any business to be done. And as for the Cabinet, it has not been absent from Washington. Secretary FISH, for instance, has been in that City the whole Summer, and only quitted it last Thursday in obedience to a summons from home, sent in consequence of sickness in his household. We cannot suppose the *Post,* or any one else, would forbid a man going home to see a sick wife. A majority of the Cabinet has been present at Washington all Summer, and all but two were in that city at the close of last week. How, then, can it be said that the Cabinet is away from Washington two months at a time? Do let us be accurate in our facts, even if we are not disposed to be generous in our criticisms.

Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD spoke very cheerfully, at the white-bait dinner of the Cobden Club, the other day, of the progress of free trade views in the United States. But we are inclined to think that he allowed the wish to be father to the thought in some degree. Free trade, or anything like it, as an object of political effort, received a set-back from the dense stupidity of the free traders at Cincinnati in 1872, from which it has hardly yet begun to recover. The experience of that year convinced those who have favored a reduction of the tariff that they had no leaders worthy of the name, and that the trafficking political intriguers who assumed that office were ready to sell them out at any moment. These are facts which cannot well be ignored in any estimate of the prospects of free trade in the United States, though Mr. HALSTEAD found it convenient not to mention them.

Lord GORDON, alias Lord GLENCAIRN, alias GORDON GORDON, has ended his life tragically at last. Arrested in Manitoba on an English writ, he promised to go back peaceably, but he took the first convenient occasion to shoot himself through the brain. So ends the career of one of the most daring swindlers of modern times. He began by swindling some Scottish jewelers out of £5,000 worth of precious stones, passing himself off as Lord GLENCAIRN, and referring to the Duke of HAMILTON as his friend. Thus started in life, he came to the United States and negotiated for a vast tract of land from the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, [illegible] West, and made preparations to bring out a large colony from Great Britain. In New-York he consorted with TWEED, SHANDLEY, and the magnates of Tammany and Erie. He was on familiar terms with Mr. GREELEY, and finally accomplished a feat, the greatest, in its way, of the age, by swindling JAY GOULD. That sharp operator actually put his resignation as President of Erie and over $500,000 in cash and securities into GORDON'S hands in order to give him the means to execute a grand *coup* in advance of all others. His flight to Manitoba, and the subsequent row which his kidnapping by United States officials created, made quite a little war-cloud. He fled from British justice, and has finally snuffed out his own brief existence with a pistol-shot. It is not given to many rascals to cut such a figure in the world, and now that the man has finally taken himself off, it should be said that he was possessed of many gifts and a positive genius for successful fraud.

We have received a check for $60 33 from one of the guests at the Surf Hotel, Fire Island, in behalf of the Picnic Fund for poor children. Of this sum $55 53 was collected on Sunday after divine service at the Surf Hotel, and $5 was contributed by "A. G. F." This is the third or fourth contribution which has been made to the Fund by the guests at this one hotel, and so much liberality is not only creditable to them, but must be encouraging to Mr. C. H. MARSHALL, who has taken a great interest in this Fund ever since we first suggested it in 1872. He was among the very first contributors to it, and has worked hard for it ever since—a fact which ought to be stated when we see on every side persons claiming credit for originating the Fund who had no more to do with it than the man in the moon. The guests at Fire Island, although very numerous this year, have done their full share, and more than their share, toward the maintenance of this excellent charity; and among the most active of them have been Dr. POTTER, of Union College, who first suggested the collection, and Mr. R. H. BOYD.

When the *World* is short of "subjects," and the pedant of the period has failed to send down the usual batch of fudged-up quotations, it relieves its mind by making mouths at THE TIMES. This is doubtless an amusing occupation; but one would have thought it apt to become monotonous. Yesterday the *World* said: "It will be quite out of Mr. BELMONT'S power, however, to silence the misrepresentations of journals like the *Tribune* and THE TIMES, by stating facts." Now, considering that we have not even mentioned Mr. BELMONT'S name for we don't know how many months past, this is rather cool. We thought Mr. BELMONT was dead. But at any rate, dead or alive, we do not want to be dragged into the fight which seems to be going on about him. The tendency of most of these papers to bring us into their quarrels is a sign of shocking depravity, and we fear bodes no good for the future. The other day the Troy *Press* fabricated a quotation in abuse of *Harper's Weekly,* ascribed it to this journal, and proceeded to attack us in a noisy manner for uttering remarks which it was well aware had never appeared in our columns. This, it must be admitted, is rather bad treatment. And such things are of daily occurrence, thus showing that the tone of the press constantly improves, and that although the spirit of fair play may die out in the rest of the world, it will always be carefully preserved among journalists.

OUR POLITICAL COLONIES.

The political quarrel now agitating the Territory of Colorado is a fair specimen of Territorial politics. It is the natural result of the vicious system that has always been pursued in the appointment of United States officials for the Territories. Colorado was organized as a Territory in 1861. At that time it had a considerable population, and into the centres of industry which began to form during the mining excitement of 1858 and 1859 there flowed a strong tide of immigration. The people were adventurous, hardy, intelligent, and, one may suppose, abundantly able to administer the affairs of the new Territory. But, in consonance with an ancient practice, officials were sent thither from Washington. With few exceptions the places in the gift of the National Executive were filled with politicians from various parts of the Union, but usually hailing last from Washington. This was not a peculiar case; it was in accordance with the rule that has prevailed ever since we had any Territories. When President LINCOLN, in despair of ever disposing in any other way of an importunate office-seeker, sent him to a far-off Territory, he congratulated himself on having effectually disposed of one more trial of his patience. It has always been the feeling in Washington that "anybody was good enough for a Territory;" and the man who went to the President for a seat in the Cabinet and finally got a Territorial Governorship was considered to be appropriately cared for at last. Just what the effect might be in the Territory is now to be seen in Colorado.

As Colorado has been organized these thirteen years, and has arrived at the dignity of at least asking for admission into the family of States, it naturally has now a well-settled and permanent population. The pioneers of the Territory are locally known as "old-timers;" the later comers are "new men." Of the former class was SAMUEL H. ELBERT, Governor of the Territory. It is a pity that the purely artificial and irritating distinction of "old-timers" and "new men" should be kept up; by a judicious policy at Washington, it might have been destroyed. But after a prolonged and scandal-creating contest, Gen. E. M. McCOOK, of Ohio, formerly Minister to the Sandwich Islands, was appointed Governor. He was confirmed by a majority of one vote in the Senate. A clean sweep has been made of all the Federal offices in the Territory, and these are now to be filled by men who are strangers and non-residents. It is easy to see how bitterly such an excitable population as that of Colorado would resent this change. The Republicans have a large preponderance in the Territory; McCOOK has a considerable following, as he has once before been Governor; and ELBERT has his own large party, for he is an "old-timer," and has just achieved the additional distinction, as his adherents think, of being martyred. Consequently, [illegible] seems morally impossible that there can be any joint support of a Republican candidate for Congress. Indeed, the "old-timers" have given notice that they will not support any man who is favored by "the carpet-baggers," and if they go into the convention at all, it will be with their hats ready for a precipitate bolt. Ex-Gov. ELBERT is Chairman of the Republican Central Committee, but it looks as if the "McCookites" would hold the balance of power in convention. The Democrats are already in the field with a reputable nominee for Delegate to Congress, and a platform of "Territorial offices for Territorial citizens."

This is all bad enough; but the bitterness of the quarrel between the two factions has also resulted in a complication by which the office of Adjutant General is held in dispute. The deposed functionary refuses to give up his place, and as he controls possession of the few arms and military equipments belonging to the Territory, he is able to seriously embarrass the incoming officials. Indian troubles are menacing the southern border of Colorado, but the Governor has nothing to give the people, who are clamoring for help. Both ELBERT and McCOOK were in Washington while the question of the Governorship was pending, and both have only recently returned to the Territory which they desire to govern. In the absence of ELBERT, and before his removal, the Secretary of the Territory administered affairs. He thought he was Acting Governor, and he so styled himself, to the infinite disgust of Gov. ELBERT; and out of this difference has grown another petty quarrel; for, at last accounts, ELBERT held to his office, claiming that he had no official information of his removal.

There is no need of pursuing this unhappy narrative. It is only a little more bitter quarrel than that which every Territory has seen. Politicians and Washington hangers-on seek these places—when they can do no better—because they hope that the Territory will by and by come in as a State, and that they will be able to secure one of the two Senatorships, if not the position of Governor of the new State. At any rate, there is a chance for rich pickings in the future. Society in the new Territories is not fascinating to the appointee from Washington. He spends his Summers at Long Branch or Saratoga, and his Winters in the lobbies of Congress, where he works for pet schemes or importunes the Senate for a better place. He can never be sent so far away that he does not find it easy to turn up in Washington during each session of Congress. Here and there is an honorable exception to this rule; but the Territorial Governor generally considers his Territory a place of exile; his people look upon him and his associates as satraps, and themselves as very badly used in the matter of Federal appointments. The principle upon which these appointments are made is entirely wrong. The practice has resulted in interminable quarrels and scandals in nearly every one of our Territories. We ought not to have any more new Territories very soon. The Territories now organized are old enough and big enough to furnish their own officials.

THE ABOLITION OF PRIVACY.

The Brooklyn scandal has brought into strong relief an evil which has existed for some years in our midst, and which, we regret to say, is getting constantly worse. It is the pest of interviewing. For the last four weeks every one who has, or is supposed to have, any possible information concerning the parties to the scandal, or concerning their relations and intimate friends, or their immediate ancestry, has been subjected to a searching examination by a crowd of so-called "representatives of the press." These gentlemen, impelled by their own instincts or directed by their employers, have ranged from the Lakes to the Gulf, seizing upon all who offered the slightest promise of satisfying their demands. From the reverend gentleman who is the principal object of interest, to his remote brethren in the far West and South—from the accuser in the case to the physician who attended his father's brother's lunatic son, and the lady who harbored an insane cousin—none are exempt from questioning which is to the last degree impertinent, and which, since its avowed object is publicity, is in many cases despicable.

But what is most remarkable in the matter is not the extent to which impudence carries this strange inquest, but the unaccountable tolerance which is accorded to it. People who may in charity be supposed to be sane, and to have some reasonable conception of their right to their own privacy, surrender themselves in apparent helplessness to the mercies of any visitor who may declare to them that he is a newspaper reporter. There was a time, we believe, when certain matters pertaining to private affairs and personal views were supposed to belong solely to the persons immediately concerned in them. We have some recollection of a period when the fact that a man desired to publish to the world the information he sought would have been regarded as an aggravation of his impudence. But we seem to have changed all that. The American citizen who is coolly asked to submit for publication his opinion as to whether his brother is a scoundrel, or his friend a liar, or his friend's wife a shrew or a harlot, does not kick the inquirer down stairs; he does not even show him the door; he meekly complies with the demand. No part of the field of one's experience or associations seems to the average newspaper reader sacred to himself. When a reporter approaches him with questions that imply that he is a babbling and incontinent fool, incapable of respect for others or for himself, he admits the implication, and sets himself to answer the questions.

Perhaps he takes his revenge by abusing the reporters as an impudent and inquisitive set. But he can give no such excuse for his conduct as they for theirs. They are at least intrusive by order, and half our disgust for this part of their occupation must be visited on their employers. But no one need be persecuted by them involuntarily. Whatever door they came in by can be opened to put them out. They have no thumb-screw with which to extort information. They are entirely powerless before the weapons which any gentleman is at liberty to use against them, and nothing baffles them more completely than simple silence, which would seem to be possible for any man or woman in the presence of a prying fellow, who openly declares his purpose. [illegible] growth of this nuisance seems to us a very unpleasant and discouraging incident in our recent social history, and one for which our people generally should be heartily ashamed. If they choose to put a stop to it, they can do so. The most disreputable of newspapers would not publish interviews if they were not eagerly read, and they could not be published if no one would be interviewed. Or if even the more respectable men and women who are "visited" by a reporter with a request for information to which he is not entitled should treat such visitors with decent resentment, the fire would soon go out for lack of fuel. One's right to one's own privacy is by no means an idle one, or one to be waived with impunity and carelessness. It is really only the converse of one's responsibility for one's own actions; and that is the basis of all society, so far as morals are concerned. Nothing can be more demoralizing than the spread of the notion that we are under no obligation to attend to our own concerns, and to compel other people to leave them alone. One of the attributes of the family, and one which helps to make it the best possible school for character, is its usual exemption from intrusion, and the consequent development of a delicate and strong sense of mutual responsibility among its members. If the barriers that have been gradually built about the affairs of the family and of individuals are to be tumbled over whenever an "interviewer" presents himself, one of the strongest incentives to honorable respect for each other and for ourselves will be weakened. It is already obvious that many of the "interviewed" have lost all sense that the reputation of a friend or a relative is entitled to any more consideration at their hands than that of a stranger; and the good old practice of insisting that our friends' lives are not to be questioned without grave cause, and only by those having authority, seems to have gone out of fashion. It is high time the fashion was restored. Perhaps it is through carelessness, in part, that some have erred in this matter; but the error is a dangerous one. It is useless to rail at the newspapers. When people get ready to respect themselves, they will have no difficulty in making the newspapers respect them.

THE VICKSBURG ELECTION TO-DAY.

The President having very properly and sensibly refused to send United States troops to Vicksburg, Miss., for the purpose of preventing a possible collision between whites and blacks, at the municipal election in that city to-day, certain alarmists seem to fear that the much-dreaded "war of races" will break forth with fury, and that bloodshed and anarchy will be the lot of the unfortunate citizens. We are invited in advance to an imaginary feast of horrors, spread with much skill by the editors of journals sensational or partisan, or both. One paper informs us that the negroes have been holding nightly meetings in the towns around Vicksburg, and organizing and drilling armed companies. Another states that a battalion of three hundred blacks has been formed on the plantations along the Big Black River. Still another ventures the assertion that the negroes in all these bands have openly avowed their intention to be at Vicksburg to-day, and "to vote for the Radical ticket or to burn the town." Here and there we find accounts of elaborate preparation made by the whites to meet this threatened tide of invasion. The country editors publish flaming paragraphs in which they warn the negroes not to draw down upon their heads the wrath of the superior race. We are told that idle and vicious negroes have been for some days loitering about Vicksburg, and that they often post sentinels in the streets at night, and move the haughty Caucasian to wrath by their summary challenges as he passes by. In short, we are asked to believe that both whites and negroes are in that condition popularly described as "spoiling for a fight," and that a trivial pretext would cause the simultaneous discharge of many revolvers and rifles. The white people of Vicksburg have a traditional fondness for murdering each other, and the blacks, having for the nonce banished their timidity, are reported as anxious to join in the noble sport of killing. The negroes have been told that the whites are anxious to kill them and thus get rid of their odious votes, and the whites have been informed that the negroes are desirous of "marrying their daughters" and of doing away with all "social prejudices." The bad blood of all in the neighborhood is considerably stirred, and Vicksburg is in a State where people pull triggers very readily.

But the interference of the United States, by means of troops, to preserve order in this municipal election in the largest town in Mississippi to-day would not mend matters. Perhaps the negroes and the whites, or, in the political phrase of the locality, the Radicals and Conservatives, might understand each other better after a good fight. Killing, it is true, is deplorable, but it is thought rather lightly of in Vicksburg, and if some hint at a means of conciliation between the races should prove the fruit of a "collision," the community would be the gainer. A little period of anarchy might enable negroes and whites to discover that their only safety lies in joining hands for the maintenance of a decent and honest City Government; in expelling from their midst the adventurers who have misled the ignorant and oppressed the capable citizens; in short, in the exercise of those mutual concessions which are usually accorded after two opposing parties have seen that neither is inclined to wholly yield. The statement that an irruption of hundreds of armed negroes from the country into Vicksburg to-day is feared has been proved untrue by the protest of many white citizens against Federal interference, showing that they do not anticipate any danger. The black and white companies of State militia in the town may come to blows, but nothing very dreadful is likely to happen.

The refusal of the General Government to interfere in any manner with the election is likely to have as its result the defeat of the corrupt whites and blacks, who have done much to injure Vicksburg. Should this happen, the mass of the negroes there will be forced in future to choose good men from the native-born white citizens to fill the more important municipal offices, and this will certainly be a step [illegible] time, will be appreciated by both the ex-slave and his ex-master, even though in the meantime they may have had an occasional quarrel over an election. It will take more than such quarrels to bring about the "war of races" in Mississippi. Thunder storms clear the air, and do comparatively small harm.

A CULINARY REVIVAL.

CHESTERFIELD told his son "the art of memory is little more than the art of attention." With nearly as much truth he might have said the art of happiness is little more than the art of digestion; and the art of digestion little more than the art of good cooking. In his "Art of Attaining High Health," Mr. WALKER, author of the famous "Original," records how, after a certain course of regimen, he, previously a valetudenarian, "enjoyed an absolutely glowing existence, and felt a different being, light and vigorous, with all his senses sharpened," "and all this," he adds, "I attribute to the state of my system, on which it seems to me entirely depends the state of man."

We have not space here to enter into long details of the process by which this delightful condition was arrived at, but we can, at all events, assert that it is not produced by the dietary of an ordinary boarding-house or country hotel. The English who, among the humbler classes at least, have long been laggards in culinary science, and have depended chiefly upon the dyspeptic-creating frying-pan in preparing their food, are now arriving at a knowledge of their shortcomings; and we recently published an account of a very interesting lecture which had been delivered by Mr. BUCKMASTER, of the Science and Art Department of the South Kensington Museum, to a large number of the wives of working men. Mr. BUCKMASTER went through the whole process of making each dish, and insisted specially upon the importance of time—a point to which the common cook invariably betrays an exasperating indifference—in rendering meat palatable and nutritious. His efforts to induce a little common sense in cookery are ably seconded in a recent number of the magazine called *Woman's Work,* where the writer thus admirably sums up the elements of wise cookery: First, the food must be placed on the table in a nutritious form; second, in the preparation of the food there must be no waste; third, there should be variety.

> "All opinions," she continues, "tend to the conclusion that, given the same material, an ordinary French housewife extracts more nutriment from it than an ordinary English housewife. We cannot undertake to explain why this should be; how it has come to pass that the French, as a nation, should have accumulated larger experience in this direction than we have. But this we can say, that now science is replacing empiric experience and rule of thumb by exact knowledge of the chemical properties of food materials, and the chemical needs of the human system. There is no need why this head of superiority should continue. It will be a national disgrace if we cannot teach our school girls to draw all possible nutrition out of the materials at their disposal, and draw it out intelligently, knowing what they are doing, and why they do it. We do not want new compounds but less waste; we want to get more nourishment where before we got less; we want to cook our dinners without the expense of waste."

We shall be glad to see the day when those ladies who prove themselves so energetic in the attempt to diffuse principles of temperance, and to rouse their sisters to a sense of the wrongs they suffer at the hands of men, will make the effort to reform the lords of creation by winning their hearts and confidence through that portion of the human fabric by means of which it has so often been averred their hearts can best be touched. How many wives are there who give their husbands a thoroughly nice dinner and good coffee, and find that they play truant and are always at a club or bar-room?

But it is not merely the domestic bliss and the service of temperance which a due knowledge of this all-important science would produce. A glorious field for the redress of divers of the worst ills of mankind is offered by an effective culinary reform. What honors would be too great to be conferred on the woman of whom it could be said, "She was instrumental in driving the pie, that lethal engine which had afflicted with the terrors of indigestion twenty generations, from New-England. It is to her untiring efforts that her grateful countrymen owe their emancipation from the horrid agency of the frying-pan in preparing chops and steaks in country hotels. To her we are indebted for a hundred pleasant retreats and excursions which before were impossible without attacks of nausea and indigestion, consequent on the tough viands and pies and hashes of rural retreats." In a word, nothing could be too good for those illustrious members of their sex, on the pedestals of whose statues in Central Park posterity should read—"*They Taught their Countrywomen to Cook Well and Cheaply.*" Who could refuse the franchise, or anything else, to such benefactresses as these? We commend the subject to Mrs. LIVERMORE & Co., and advise them to read the doleful appeal of a correspondent which we publish in another column to-day.

THE PERMIT NUISANCE.

The public is indebted to the Common Council of the City for having this disgraceful institution put before it in an entirely new light. The abuse had grown to so great a magnitude that, alluding to it several weeks ago, we showed that the time had come when, if justice were to be done to the people, the system must either be reformed or abolished, and that it could not be reformed unless we are to admit the principle that the interests of the few are of higher consideration than the interests of the many. It did occur to us that we ought not to expect the Municipal authorities to regard the matter from any such common-sense point of view, but we were not prepared for the novel expedient which their fertile minds have brought forth. The fact that the legislative faculties of these gentlemen, from the Mayor down, have been actively exercised about the question, may be taken as a proof that even they think some change necessary. We do not know the process by which they arrived at this conclusion. True, the Permit Bureau is a nuisance and a source of danger to the public. It is also the cause of much injustice and injury to the business of many of our citizens, besides being a source of corruption in itself. But these are not considerations that have ever been known to have much, or any, weight with the City authorities. Besides, the system has brought in [illegible] of more than sixty thousand dollars a year, and that the money has been found of some use somewhere, we do not doubt. We shall give up the idea, therefore, of attempting to discover the mental process by which the Council recognized the necessity for the exercise of their legislative functions in the matter. We are quite satisfied to know that they did recognize it. But what did they do?

First, they acknowledged the principle that the requirements of a minority are of more importance than any justice due to the majority; and then they proceeded to reform the abuse in the interests of that minority. It is not necessary to enter into the differences that have been developed between the legislative wisdom of the Mayor and the Council respectively. It will be sufficient if we come at once to the final decision which was arrived at, and which has just been put into operation, much to the dismay of the department. It consisted in the simple expedient of reducing the fees for permits from ten dollars to one dollar. We do not understand why this was done, and it is not worth the trouble to find out. But the consequence is that the revenue of the bureau, which has been nearly $62,000, is now likely to be reduced to $9,000. On the first day that the new rates came into operation the receipts were only six dollars, and the expenses were stated at twenty-seven dollars, and even the Mayor understood and was able to express the opinion that that would not pay. But the statement must not be accepted too generally. As regards the receipts, that, of course, is clear. They amounted to $6. But the expenditure of the bureau for the last twelve months of which we have the returns was $12,000, which is more than $38 per working day. Even if the system brings in, as estimated, $9,000 a year, there still remains a balance of $3,000 on the wrong side. And this is how the City Council have "reformed" the permit nuisance.

If they intend it to be a step toward the total abolition of the system, some palliation may be found; or, to be more explicit, the public will be willing to overlook the blunder in the satisfaction that would be felt at the removal of so great an abuse. But then, no such preliminary step was necessary. The sense of the community has long been averse to this permit nuisance, and nowhere is the opposition stronger than among business men. It was quite unnecessary to render it more objectionable by enacting that it shall not pay, and we cannot understand that the reduction was made with any such motive. But it is very evident, on the showing of the authorities themselves, that more remains to be done. A daily loss of from twenty-one to thirty-two dollars is something that even the Mayor and Common Council can understand. The public, however, will be more than content to know that they have remedied the deficiency by closing the bureau, and thus destroying a system which is one of the things that disgrace our City.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The *Herald* of this date comes out with a burst of virtuous indignation against baby farming, and devotes a column of its precious space in describing the scenes enacted in one of those foul dens recently discovered; and calls the attention of the readers of that immaculate sheet, in holy horror, to the fact that the traffic in human flesh has not yet come to an end, though years have passed since the abolition of the slave trade, for at (giving the number and street) can always be found a stock of babies who can be purchased for from $15 to $25.

In the same issue in which is published this "virtuous burst," in the first column, the first paid advertisement is the following:

> A new-born male infant for adoption. Full surrender. Call at the private Lying-in Institute, No. — — — st.

"Consistency, thou art a jewel."

UNCLE JOE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 3, 1874.

COOKS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have seen reference lately in the papers to a Training School for Cooks, which I infer is a place to teach that class their business.

Is there really in existence such a merciful institution, from which the thousands of just people in this City who pay daily for good living and daily starve can hope for any relief from the army of dirty, half-civilized, presumptuous incompetents—all exactly alike, except in the way they bunch up and stick out; who live by spoiling our food, digestion, tempers, and down-stairs plumbing at from fourteen to twenty dollars a month? If such a concern can be honestly established to turn out merely good plain cooks, properly guaranteed, those who carry it on may be sure of being well paid, while doing a work which, in real philanthropy, will overshadow all the missionary societies that ever existed.

Please answer, and stir up any such good work, for I am in a hurry to patronize it.

A BITTER SUFFERER.

THE LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having recently had some experience with that wonderful institution, the Long Island Railroad, I desire to put a few facts on record for the benefit of all persons who travel by this line. My family had been spending a few days by the sea, and returned on Saturday last on the train which left Greenport at 2:15 P. M., and was due, according to the official time-table, at Hunter's Point at 6:30, and at James slip at 6:55. Relying on the time-table, I ordered a carriage to meet us at James slip, and expected to make a connection with the 7:30 P. M. train on the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad. But the Long Island train was late; it had not arrived at Hunter's Point at 6:30, and then I learned for the first time, and to my very great astonishment, that there was no ferry-boat to James slip after 6:30 P. M., and was compelled to send a messenger to said slip to order up the carriage to Thirty-fourth street. On the arrival of the train—one hour after the published time—by feeing everybody who handled the trunks and paying the driver of the carriage double the price originally agreed upon, I succeeded in reaching a late train on the New-Jersey Railroad and in getting home before midnight. Now, is this not a worse railroad trap than even the Broome Street Line, by which I have also been victimized more than once? The inclosed time-table was handed me by the ticket agent at James slip without my asking when I bought tickets for the out trip, and, as you will see, it states that the 2:15 train from Greenport will arrive at James slip at 6:55, and that there is no intimation whatever that in a certain contingency it will not arrive. Ought not John B. Morford, whose name appears on this "official pocket time-table" as Superintendent, to "rise and explain?" Does he not owe it to the traveling public to give notice on the time-table that the aforesaid train only connects with James slip when it is so fortunate as to reach Hunter's Point on time?

W. G. F.

ORANGE, Monday, Aug. 3, 1874.

A BAD CASE.

to the Editor of the Newyork Times

will you bee kind enough, and let Board of Health Know, if he to not know all retty there are in 8 Avenue cornor of 110 Street two stench pest holes, which breeths Colora and yellow fever, those 2 pest holes ar 1000 times worser then all the slaughter houses fat boiling houses including gas houses for the Health of the City of Newyork beaides these 2 pest holes are about 50 feets west of Central-Park, by a north weath wind the stench goes all in the Park, luky enough the uper part of the Park is not so much frequent as the loer part of the Park, or the mortality of New York would bee 25 pr cent more as it is; it is all retty large hight [illegible] week to the Wolfs Sehlucht which is in 109 Street between 10 Avenue and the Boulevard, to get a cool glas of Lager, so he is bount to pas over 110 Street and get a dose from them 2 pest holes.

THE CLOSE OF THE SEA CLIFF CAMP-MEETING.

BATHING IN THE MORNING—CLOSING EXERCISES OF THE CAMP—GOOD WEATHER—A SUCCESSFUL MEETING.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SEA CLIFF, Long Island, Monday, Aug. 3, 1874.

The end of my last letter left me in the water at the 5 o'clock morning bath. This bath is a great institution. Had every attendant on the camp-meeting which has just closed been a regular patron of this morning exercise, there would have been an amount of vigor manifested in the tabernacle which would have made the hallelujahs ten times as spirited as they were. There are but a few who live up to their privileges in respect to this early swim. The only reason for this is the difficulty of making the first effort to rise. A man who once makes the effort and succeeds may be counted on as a regular bather. The nuisance of going into the water with a baggy bathing suit flopping about one's person and filling with from twenty to thirty pounds of water is so great, that the early bath is a relief to all who enjoy a good swim in the placid waters of the bay. Let it not be understood that we bathe without raiment even at this early hour. Far from it. We all wear clothes. But fashion is an imperious tyrant, and changes several times a day, and we change with her. Although the law of Sea Cliff says "full dress," for bathing, various constructions are put on what constitutes "full dress." It is generally agreed that before 6 o'clock a pair of tights are "full dress" on the principle that they are very full of the man who is in them. To the "tight" costume a straw hat is sometimes added, and those who wish to appear in a perfect prodigality of apparel deck their feet in a new-fangled bathing shoe, the "Alexandre," I think they call it, which is a delightful union of canvas and cork, to keep the soles from contact with possible clam-shells or pebbles. Thus attired, a choice company of clergymen, editors, merchants, and other good men may be seen on the bathing beach every fine morning. The "tights" give us the appearance of a party of circus performers. Several of us have small sons who go into the water with us when they can be induced to leave their beds in season. They also wear tights in compliance with the ordinance. They look like monkeys.

One solemn literary man from New-Jersey has been spending a week here and bathing every morning. He does not like "tights" because they are so tight; but for bathing raiment uses a yellowish-brown linen duster. Arrayed in the ample folds of this garment, this excellent man takes his plunge into and under the water with becoming gravity. But as he leaves the water and walks up the inclined plankway to the bathing-house, the saturated linen cleaves to his manly form in such a ridiculous manner as to evoke shouts of laughter from his fellow-bathers, and a hearty responsive chorus of mirthfulness from himself. Indeed, the spectacle was so amusing the other day when there was a light breeze, that one of the learned literary men nearly laughed his best set of upper teeth out into the water.

The camp-meeting is over. The enthusiasm has been on the increase each day. With the exception of the stormy day which I have already chronicled, the weather has been above and beyond criticism. The roads have been in prime order, and crowds of country cousins have clustered around the camp. The Sedgwick has brought up each day a large crowd, many of whom have returned the same day, and the rest have staid to add to the number of permanent lodgers. The Sedgwick, by the way, is a spry craft. The other day she got alongside the Stonington, and in a race of eight or ten miles, kept ahead all the way. The company on board of her on her morning trip to New-York, and her evening trip to Sea Cliff, has become very much like a family party. There are some sleepy fellows who, wearied with the day's work, stretch themselves at full length on her downy cushions and slumber for nearly two hours on the way home. It is credibly said that some of these men make themselves so much at home that they snore.

Saturday was a busy day in camp, although a magnificent thunder-shower varied the afternoon exercises. The sermons were of more than usual interest, the preachers having taken some of the hints so freely thrown out as to the excessive and wearisome length of previous discourses. The singing experienced a great improvement, for Chaplain McCabe showed himself and helped the chorus of song along bravely. There are few men that excel him in leading a large congregation. The trouble with the singing before his arrival was that it was pretty much left to itself, and had to do the best it could. Sometimes it would be in the hands of an able-bodied brother, like Rev. Dr. Inskip, whose voice can be heard across Long Island Sound; and at other times some weak-voiced sister would exercise her voice in the shrillest tones in leading the chorus along. Sometimes the leader would not get the tune pitched exactly right, and, especially if the pitch was a little too high, the result was not melodious. However, all through the proceedings, the singing made up in earnestness and volume of sound for what it lacked in real music.

On Sunday Bishop Peck preached one of his ablest sermons, on "One Lord, One Faith, One Baptism." He had the close attention of a very large audience. In the afternoon Rev. W. H. Boole preached a fine sermon on the Christian life. By this time the carriages from the surrounding country had come in, and the tabernacle was fuller than ever. Mr. Boole is a forcible and outspoken speaker. He plunges right into his subject, and holds his congregation to the end. His position on the tobacco and amusement question here has gained him considerable attention during the last few days. He insists that he did not get cigars for the Southern Bishop, as several of the papers alleged he did. He considered this of sufficient importance to announce to an immense congregation of people on Saturday, but for which announcement nine-tenths of them would never have known anything about it. As Brother Boole neither smokes nor chews tobacco, he is urgently opposed to the sale of the weed at the hotel, as he is also to the playing of croquet during the camp-meeting. His attempt to stop a game the other day resulted in making the players play much longer than they had originally intended to. But Boole's heart is in the right place; only he has an earnest way of demonstrating himself.

Sunday evening was occupied by Dr. Inskip and others in an experience and exhortation meeting. Being the last meeting of the camp, it was continued to a late hour, and with much of the earnest praying, shouting, and singing which characterized the old-fashioned camp-meetings of a generation ago. After the meeting broke up, the campers came over to the hotel, and held the usual evening service of sacred song and prayer, which lasted till toward midnight.

Take it altogether, the camp has been a great success. It has given us ten days of busy religious excitement, and, let us hope, of profit. We now take a breathing spell for a few days, and take pleasure in more carnal enjoyments. The croquet mallets will strike, and the balls will rattle. The hotel parlors will be merry with "phantom parties," pleasant games, riddles, charades, and other means of amusement and intellectual growth. And in about ten or twelve days another troop of campers will gather on the grounds, for we are to have two more camp-meetings in addition to this.

GARIBALDI ON PETRARCH.

The Petrarch Centenary at Avignon, France, has called forth a letter from Gen. Garibaldi to Gen. Bordone, in which, after quoting a couplet from the poet against the Papacy, in proof of the anti-clerical character of his genius, he says:

> "Petrarch, like Dante, is certainly one of the most vigorous of the grand pioneers who sapped the foundations of that monstrous edifice of superstition at a time when inquisitors of every order roasted human flesh with as much ardor as the cannibals of the Caribbean Islands could display. The men who paved the way for the great French revolution to whom the world owes the immortal declaration of the rights of men—Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert, and all that pleiad of giants would certainly blush at having for successors those who to-day are the misfortune of humanity; but before these glorious precursors of human emancipation, and with them, we may justly place the singer of 'Laura,' and cement under his auspices as an antithesis of clericalism the brotherhood of nations, especially of France and Italy, destined to march together in the path of civilization."

A POPULAR MAN.

NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3.—At a city election held here yesterday, James Lloyd Greene was elected Mayor by a remarkable vote, [illegible]

THE TURF.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

FINE WEATHER AND GOOD SPORT—THREE RACES—MADGE, SPRINGBOK, AND LIMESTONE THE WINNERS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Monday, Aug. 3, 1874.

After two days of disagreeable weather and consequent dullness, the bright sunny morning which ushered in the fourth day of the meeting was doubly welcome. Saratoga again resumed her position as the gayest of all watering-places, and when the hour approached for the commencement of the races the roads leading to the course presented a merry sight. At the grounds the grand stand was filled, as usual, and, as a hurdle race was on the programme, the ladies were present in large numbers, and appeared to be more enthusiastic than the gentlemen over the results of the several contests. Of the three races of the day, the lucky McDaniel was successful in two, and won a great victory in the first race, taking the knowing ones into camp and forcing them to acknowledge that they knew very little after all. The wily old man is never caught napping, and every horse in his stable appears fit "to run for a man's life." The second contest between Springbok and Mate brought out the feelings of the spectators, and when, in one part of the race, Mate seemed to be gaining an advantage, there was great enthusiasm manifested. It was of short duration, however, for Springbok overmatched him in both speed and endurance, and Mr. Sanford's game horse was obliged to succumb. The track was in better condition than was generally anticipated, and although somewhat sticky during the first race, dried considerably and was in good order for the final contest.

THE MILE HANDICAP.

The proceedings began with a free handicap for all ages, and the announced starters were T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged; James Franklin's gr. c. Jean Valjean, 4 years; James McKee & Co.'s ch. f. Minnie Mac, 4 years; John Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years; A. Belmont's ch. m. Woodbine, 5 years, and ch. c. Botany Bay, 3 years; Thos. W. Doswell's b. g. Diavolo, 4 years; Joseph Donohue's ch. c. Dublin, 3 years; W. Cottrill's b. f. Lotta Moon, 3 years, and D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge. The handicapper had performed his work so well that the speculators were in a most painful state of anxiety, and set about making books to put themselves safe. The rain of Saturday had the effect of making Carver the horse most sought after, and before the race he was a decided favorite at the following rates:

B. F. Carver	$100	$100	$100
Woodbine, Botany Bay,	60	60	60
Madge	50	55	55
Dublin	45	40	40
Lotta Moon	25	20	25
Minnie Mac	25	20	25
Fadladeen, Diavolo, Jean Valjean,	50	50	50
Total	$355	$345	$355

THE RACE.

After one false attempt, they were sent away to a magnificent start, the lot going away in a bunch. Madge and Fadladeen were quickest on their legs, however, and the pair went to the turn head and head with Dublin on Fadladeen's quarter. As they rounded the turn, Dublin was forced to the front, and Fadladeen fell back. When they reached the quarter-pole, Dublin was leading Madge half a length, while she was two lengths before Fadladeen, who was a length and a half ahead of Botany Bay, the others pretty well together. As they went along the backstretch Dublin was making stiff running, and was soon showing a length in advance of Madge, while Botany Bay in the meantime closed up and challenged Fadladeen for the third place. When they reached the half-mile pole, Dublin encouraged his backers by still keeping his front position, and being a length before Madge, who was half a length ahead of Fadladeen and Botany Bay, who were head and head. As they came round the lower turn Madge was given her head, and like a shot she went past Dublin, and immediately opened a gap of three lengths. Dublin now began to show the white feather, and Fadladeen started out to make his effort behind Madge, and Botany Bay fell away to keep company with Dublin. Fadladeen got up to Madge, but the latter was allowed her head, and approaching the three-quarter pole she rushed away from the old horse and opened three lengths of day-light between her and her opponent. Coming up the homestretch the race was a close one, and Fadladeen closed rapidly upon Madge and it looked as if the former would prove the winner, but Madge had another link of speed reserved for the finish and defeated Fadladeen by half a length, in 1:46¾. Botany Bay was third, four lengths behind, and two lengths before Lotta Moon, who was just heading the rear division with Minnie Mac, the last horse in.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500, free handicap for all ages, one mile.

D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, 87 pounds. Clark........ 1
T. B. & W. R. Davis' ch. h. Fadladeen, aged, by War Dance, out of Nora Creina, 109 pounds. Hennessey. 2
A. Belmont's ch. c. Botany Bay, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Bonnet, 83 pounds. Sayers........ 3
W. Cottrill's b. f. Lotta Moon, 3 years, by Australian, dam by Lexington, 85 pounds. Quinn.......... 4
Jas. Franklin's gr. c. Jean Valjean, 4 years, by Lightning, out of Sequin, 104 pounds. Cantrell........ 0
Jno. Coffee's br. c. B. F. Carver, 4 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, 96 pounds. Calvin........ 0
A. Belmont's ch. m. Woodbine, 5 years, by Censor or Kentucky, out of Fleur De Champ, 96 pounds. Evans........ 0
Jas. Donahue's ch. c. Dublin, 3 years, by Kentucky, out of Zaidee, 94 pounds. Donahue........ 0
Thos. W. Doswell's b. g. Diavolo, 4 years, by Jonesboro, out of Ninette, 94 pounds. Scott........ 0
Jas. McKee & Co.'s ch. f. Minnie Mac, 4 years, by Planet, out of Edina, 103 pounds. Ponton........ 0
Time—1:46¾.

THE TWO MILES AND AN EIGHTH.

The second event was a dash of two and an eighth miles, for all ages, which brought out Springbok, the champion of the McDaniel stable, and Mr. Sandford's Mate. Of course Springbok was a heavy favorite, at the following figures:

Springbok	$220	$225	$225
Mate	50	50	50

THE RACE.

They were started from the furlong pole midway of the homestretch, and left that point dead even. As they came up, however, Springbok went to the front, and passed the stand with two lengths and a half in the lead. As they went round the turn Mate got a little closer, and a length of daylight divided them at the quarter-pole. In this manner they traveled along the backstretch and past the half-mile pole. As they came round the lower turn Mate again closed slightly, getting half a length nearer to the leader, and when they came up the homestretch Heywood forced the pace a little by allowing Mate to run more free, so that when they passed the furlong pole, finishing the first mile, they appeared to be nearly even; but Barbee did not allow this to be so long, and Springbok again left his competitor in the rear and passed before the stand with two and a half lengths in the lead. As they went round the turn the pace became much better, and a length of daylight divided them at the quarter-pole. As they went along the backstretch Mate closed up considerably, and Springbok threw up his tail as if he was being touched by the spur. As Mate gained ground a cheer went up from the spectators, showing the popularity of the Sanford colors. Hope died away, however, as Springbok again got away and led a length and a half at the half-mile pole. He led two lengths coming round the lower turn, and fully three lengths at the three-quarters. The race was now over, and Springbok galloped home the winner by eight lengths in 3:56. The two miles were made in 3:41.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $800, of which $100, with entrance money, (five per cent.,) to the second horse; two miles and one-eighth:

D. McDaniel's ch. c. Springbok, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Hester, 108 pounds. Barbee........ 1
M. H. Sanford's br. h. Mate, 5 years, by Australian, out of Mattie Gross, 114 pounds. Heywood........ 2
Time—3:56.

THE HURDLE RACE.

The day's sport was brought to a close with the hurdle race for all ages; two miles; over eight hurdles. This brought out four jumpers, viz.: L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Limestone, R. W. Walden's b. c. Aerolite, four years; A. P. Green's b. m. Daylight, four years, and M. J. Tulley's b. c. Vesuvius, aged. Notwithstanding the fact that Limestone was handicapped to give sixteen pounds to Vesuvius on the weight for age basis, he proved himself a great hurdle horse, however, and brought his backers out safely. The quotations were as follows:

Limestone	$325	$1,010	$800
Daylight	140	225	185
Vesuvius	95	210	155
Aerolite	50	150	155
Total	$610	$1,595	$1,295

When the flag fell Vesuvius went off in the lead, Limestone second, and Aerolite third, Daylight getting off badly. Vesuvius went over the first hurdle, situated at the turn, three lengths ahead of Limestone, who was two lengths before Aerolite third, and Daylight several lengths in the rear. As they went round the turn and to the quarter pole, Vesuvius was showing the way four lengths in advance of Limestone, who was five lengths ahead of Aerolite, while Daylight was still in the rear. As they went over the second hurdle, just beyond the quarter pole, Vesuvius was in the lead six lengths, Limestone second, the same distance in favor of Daylight, while Aerolite refused, and was left out of the race. At the third hurdle, near the half-mile pole, Vesuvius was still six lengths in the lead, but crossing round the lower turn Limestone closed upon him, though well in hand. When they jumped the fourth hurdle Vesuvius was but two lengths in advance of the favorite, while Daylight was six lengths behind, struggling hopelessly. They finished the first mile without change of position, and Limestone was running head, pulled by the colored jockey. Vesuvius got over the fifth obstacle without difficulty and got [illegible] from Limestone another length. All struck [illegible] passed the quarter-pole in the same order, and the six hurdles having been previously knocked down by Aerolite, there was nothing to impede their progress. Vesuvius was by this time leading Limestone four lengths, with Daylight making no progress toward winning. The seventh hurdle, at the half-mile pole, was got over easily, and when they struck the flat running, on the lower turn, Limestone was allowed to extend himself, and speedily closed up the gap between him and Vesuvius. By the time they reached the three-quarter pole Limestone was in the lead, and came over the last hurdle two lengths before Vesuvius. He now had it all his own way, and won easily by seven or eight lengths, in 4:07¾. Daylight was four lengths in the rear. Aerolite went the course, but refused every jump, and was forced over them.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Hurdle handicap, purse $650, of which $150 to the second horse; two miles, over eight hurdles.

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Limestone, four years, by War Dance, out of Transylvania, 152 pounds........ 1
M. J. Tully's b. g. Vesuvius, aged, by Vandyke, out of Lizzie Berry, 142 pounds........ 2
A. P. Green's b. f. Daylight, four years, by Lightning, out of Laura Spelman, 143 pounds........ 3
R. W. Walden's b. c. Aerolite, four years, by Asteroid, out of Edith, 145 pounds........ 0
Time—4:07¾.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

To-morrow is the fifth and last day of the first meeting, and the sport promises to be of an exciting nature, especially as each of the three races covers a good distance of ground. The first race is a selling race, for all ages, one mile and a quarter, with the usual allowances. In this there are the following thirteen: B. F. Carver, 4 years, 101 pounds; First Chance, 3 years, 90 pounds; ch. c. Bay Leamington, out of Rebecca, 3 years, 91 pounds; Kadi, 5 years, 94 pounds; London, 5 years, 102 pounds; Mildew, 5 years, 94 pounds; Minnie Mac, 4 years, 93 pounds; Jean Valjean, 4 years, 100 pounds; Quits, 4 years, 88 pounds; Carriboo, 4 years, 96 pounds; Botany Bay, 3 years, 78 pounds; King Amadeus, 3 years, 73 pounds; Moonbeam, 3 years, 75 pounds.

The second race is the Sequel Stakes for three-year olds, two miles. The starters are Thos. Puryear's b. c. Grinstead, A. Belmont's b. g. Countess, D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, b. f., by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen; H. Gaffney's b. c. Culpepper, M. A. Littell's br. c. Reform, Leslie & Co.'s b. f. Vandalite. The last three carry seven pounds penalty.

The third race is a dash of three miles, with Preakness, Springbok, and Fellowcraft. The betting is spirited, as follows:

SELLING RACE.

London	$150	$315	$240
Belmont	160	305	215
Moonbeam	145	275	160
Leamington colt	75	100	65
Jean Valjean	45	60	25
Kadi	55	60	60
Quits	80	100	40
Carver	40	45	45
First Chance	40	65	25
Mildew	30	35	20
Minnie Mac	40	65	25
Carriboo	45	65	55
Total	$920	$1,525	$975

SEQUEL STAKES.

Reform	$80	$75
Grinstead	80	90
McDaniel	80	100
Vandalite	85	65
Countess	45	50
Culpepper	35	40
Total	$405	$420

THREE MILES.

Springbok	$700	$200
Preakness	165	40
Fellowcraft	115	25

THE BUFFALO RACES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 3.—There are a larger number of strangers in the city to-night than at any previous time on the day before the races. The weather is fine, and all things indicate splendid sport. Pool-selling is brisk at all the principal places of resort. The following pools were sold at the Tifft House, by Major Barker, for the 2:34 race: Monarch, $25; H. C. Hill, $10; field, $11. For the 2:24 race: Bodine, $100; Castle Boy, $30; Triumph, $17; Badger Girl, $21; field, $16.

TROTTING AT WHITE PLAINS.

The series of trots on the Westchester County Fair Grounds, which was postponed on Saturday afternoon in consequence of the storm, was completed yesterday.

The trot for a purse of $500, by horses that had never beaten 2:50, resulted in M. H. Whipple's b. m. Lady White winning the first prize, $250; H. Casey's r. m. Rosa Sonburg the second prize, $200, and M. W. Olcott's br. m. Gypsey Maid the third prize, $50.

The last trot of the series, for a purse of $800, by horses that had never beaten 2:28, resulted in W. C. Trimble's ch. m. Musoc winning the first prize, $400; L. J. D. Brown's g. m. Lady Washington the second prize, $200; J. S. Anderson's s. g. Ki-Ki the third prize, $120, and H. Casey's br. m. Lady Byron the fourth prize, $80. The best time made was 2:29¼.

STEAM-BOAT BOILERS.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN THE NUMBER OF INSPECTORS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

According to a recent article in the *Nautical Gazette*, the Supervising Inspector General of Steam-boats contemplates a reduction in the number of local inspectors in certain ports. Though this is, perhaps, a wise measure, so far as some of the smaller ports are concerned, it scarcely appears to be either a desirable or economical reform for the district embracing New-York. Our steam-ship interests are every day becoming more important, and one of the safeguards against such disasters as shocked the community in the case of the Westfield, consists in efficient inspections of the machinery and hulls. The force of inspectors in this district was increased about a year ago, and since that time no accidents of importance have occurred. The list of steamers requiring inspection has certainly not diminished, and, therefore, it is hard to see why a reduction in the number of inspectors is advisable at this time. The work to be performed requires a certain amount of time in each case, and even with the present force there are often four or five boats to be visited by a pair of inspectors each day. A reduction of the force would sometimes necessitate a visit to a much larger number of ships in one day, which would not afford time for a thorough examination.

A reduction of the force would also inconvenience steam-ship owners, who might often be obliged to delay the sailing of vessels so that the inspectors could have the opportunity of visiting them. Every right-minded person desires to have the most rigid economy enforced in all departments of the Government, but a reduction in this special branch may lead to results of the most terrible nature, and it is questionable whether the money saved is worth the risk to life and limb.

BUEL & BREVOORT.

No. 80 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1874.

ACCIDENT ON THE FLUSHING (LONG ISLAND) AND NORTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

As the 4:55 P. M. train on the Flushing and North-side Railroad was passing the crossing at Woodside yesterday, it struck a coach containing a party returning from a funeral at Calvary, killing the driver and fatally injuring others of the party. The facts of the case are substantially these: Mrs. Curby, of Harlem, with her husband and two children, buried one of their children at Calvary yesterday. After the burial some misunderstanding arose concerning the deeds of burial, when Mr. Curby told his wife that he would remain and settle the difficulty. He placed his wife and children in the carriage of a friend, and sent them to their home. As the driver was about to pass the crossing at Woodside, a gentleman on the opposite side of the track warned him of the danger. At the same time the engineer blew his whistle. He heeded neither, but drove on. As the two front legs of the horse crossed the track the engine struck the horse, killing it instantly, and hurling the occupants of the coach to different parts of the road. The driver was terribly mangled, and lived but a short time after. Mrs. Curby received a severe cut under the right eye, and internal injuries which will prove fatal.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Prof. Pynchon, of Trinity College, is at the Astor House.

Capt. H. Tibbits, of the steamship City of Paris, is at the Everett House.

Chief Engineer W. W. W. Wood, United States Navy, is at the Union Square Hotel.

Ex-Gov. H. D. Cooke, of the District of Columbia, is at the Hoffman House.

Benson J. Lossing, of Chestnut Ridge, N. Y., is at the Coleman House.

Lieut. Commander, John W. Philip, United States Navy, is at the Sturtevant House.

Rev. David Winters, of Philadelphia, is at the Gilsey House.

G. Yano, Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, and H. Assano, of the Japanese Legation, are at the Hotel Brunswick.

Senator Henry B. Anthony and Judge Burges, of Rhode Island, and Hon. R. Marsham, of England are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

EMIGRATION FROM LIVERPOOL.

The returns of emigration from Liverpool show that in June 14,669 emigrants sailed from that port for various places, as compared with 18,603 in June last year. This is a decrease of 3,934 on the month, and of 49,357 on the year. The number of emigrants for the quarter ending June was 47,734, a decrease of 33,664 on the corresponding quarter of 1873.

POISONOUS WATER.

HOW IT IS CONVEYED TO JERSEY CITY.

THE PASSAIC WATER-SHED—DRAINAGE FROM DYE AND CHEMICAL WORKS FLOWS INTO THE RIVER—THE PROPOSED REMEDY.

People who live in cities go to their hydrants expecting an unfailing supply of pure water, seldom realizing that the attainment of this end is one of the most difficult problems of city life. It is only when the quantity of water is materially interfered with that they awake to a sense of their dependence on the vast arterial system which underlies the street pavements and carries the health or disease of an entire community in its tide. As stated in THE TIMES yesterday, Jersey City has had the knowledge of this dependence brought palpably to its notice by the moldy smell of the water obtained at Belleville, on the Passaic. Many plans have been proposed for securing a supply of pure water, and, among others, an examination of the head-waters of the Passaic, to discover, if possible, the cause of the color and smell of the water, and thereby the remedy, if it exists. A committee of practical engineers and a celebrated chemist went over the ground carefully, and have decided that pure water cannot be obtained below the City of Paterson. The Valley of the Passaic, which is the natural source of the supply for the cities lying on the lower portion of the Passaic water-shed, is almost closed in by the Highlands on one side, and the Trap ridges of the First, Second, and Third Mountains on the other sides. On the south-eastern side, near the Trap ridges, it is from 160 to 180 feet above the tide level, and along its northern border it rises to 400 feet. In addition to this variation of level, it is divided into three separate drainage districts. A series of hills extends from Morristown, south-west of Madison and Chatham, to the end of Long Hill, forming a complete water-shed between the great swamp on the south-west and the Whippany and Passaic meadow on the north-east. Another series of hills extends across the valley from Montville to the Towackhow Mountain, at an elevation of 238 feet, forming a water-shed between the Rockaway and Pompton Rivers. The valley extending from the State line almost to the Raritan River, leaving First Mountain on the north-west, and the Palisades and Bergen Hill on the south-east, is the third water-shed. Some portions of these valleys have tidal flows, as in the lower part of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers. Other portions rise in high table-lands, with varying elevation from fifty to one hundred feet above tide-water, as in Bloomfield, Orange, and Scotch Plains. This water-shed has an area of 908 square miles, and the average daily flow of water is sufficient to supply a population of many millions, being equal in quantity to the Thames in England, and more than double that of the Croton. The Passaic rises near Mendham, Morris County, and flows toward every point of the compass in its eighty miles passage to the sea, the straight line around which it curves being but twenty-five miles in length. It receives the water from the Pompton River, which receives the Ramapo River, thirty-three miles in length, the Ringwood, twenty miles, and Pequannock, forty miles. After its junction with the Pompton it receives the Rockaway River, thirty-eight miles in length, and the Whippany River, nineteen miles long—the whole mass of water flowing over the falls at Paterson being about 9,000,000,000 gallons daily. When the point was selected in 1851, where the supply should be tapped for Jersey City, the Passaic was a pleasant, limpid stream. The immense industries which have been developed on its banks were in their infancy, and the sewage which now contaminates it was not dreamed of as a possible contingency even of the distant future. The water above the Paterson Falls is drained from a sparsely-settled country, but the numerous fresh-water swamps which collect and retain water during a great portion of the year are drained into the tributary rivers after the Spring rains, and during the early part of June, instead of a pure stream, they exude a brown solution which closely resembles the water from a tan-yard. As the level becomes lower in the Summer, the color and smell become more apparent, until, as at present, the water falling over the falls is as dark in color as beer, although quite transparent. At the bottom of the fall an immense mass of froth shows the impurity of the water, and the peculiar musty smell of which so much complaint is made is quite apparent. After passing the falls, the sewage of Paterson flows into the river, and below that city, its water, which on entering was brown, is changed to a slate color, varied by oil and coal tar, which floats in large variegated patches. Tufts of fibrous filth catch on every projection, and the bottom, which is gravelly above the fall, becomes black and slimy. Poisonous chemicals from numerous dye shops, hat factories, silk, woolen, cotton, and paper mills mingle with the natural sewage of a district inhabited by 150,000 persons, all poured into the ten-mile reach between Newark and Paterson. These are the sources of pollution above the Jersey City Water Works. The tide which ebbs and flows past them brings the sewage of Newark. In former years this was not an appreciable part of the mass of filth, but the necessities of business demanded the removal of the Belleville bar, so that small vessels could pass up to the Dundee dam or vicinity. The people succeeded in getting an appropriation some time ago to have the Belleville and Rutherfurd Park bars removed, and thus the natural barrier against the Newark sewage was removed. A channel seventy-five feet wide was cut through the bar, which gives seven feet draught at low tide, and thus the sewage of another large city was added at short range. Scarcely three miles intervenes between the first outlet of the Newark sewerage system and the Jersey City conduit. The object sought was cheap transportation, and in obtaining that the water supply of Jersey City has been practically ruined during the Summer months. Another result of this channel has been the lowering of the level at the works, where the pump-well is not filled at low water, and the pumps have been frequently stopped on that account. In case of a low mean of rain-fall the trouble increases and the taste of the water grows worse. The Newark sewage is carried by the tide, at three miles an hour, to and beyond the water works, so that much of the impurity passes and repasses, and there is no time allowed for this impurity to settle. The capacity of the Jersey City reservoirs is only equal to three days' consumption, and the only wonder is that the water should be so pure as it is. Two great natural assistants have helped to purify it—immense swarms of fish and an equally unusual growth of weeds between Newark and the pump works, both as indicative of impurity as they are powerful in absorbing it. Last year the analysis revealed the fact that the Passaic water had an increase of ten per cent. of animal matter. This year there is, according to the analysis of Prof. Wurtz, an additional increase of forty per cent.

The condition of the water has been attracting attention for several years past, and each succeeding Summer the demand for a change has been more urgent; yet no practical movement has been made beyond a survey of the possible sources of supply by the Hoboken Water Commissioners, and a similar survey by the joint boards of Newark and Jersey City. Those who can afford it, desert the city during June, July, August, and September, saving themselves and their families from the disease brought to their houses from the Passaic, but those who cannot afford it are obliged to suffer. The outcry against the water damages the city in a thousand ways, depreciates the value of real estate, and drives away population. A large number of the property-owners are in favor of a new source of supply, but there is a numerous minority who say that the water is good enough, providing it gets no worse than it is, and who allege that there is a "job" in the proposed new supply to enrich some "ring," which has not yet been developed. Mr. John P. Culver, the Chief Engineer of the Bureau of Surveys in Jersey City, stated to a TIMES reporter that he was in favor of a gravity supply, because it would obviate the necessity of the pumping works, and thus save an annual outlay of nearly $100,000. When asked about the rumor that the proposed change of source for the water supply concealed a "job," he said that the only object he had was to secure a better, cheaper, and more abundant supply, and thereby reap professional honor. He advocates the purchase of the Morris Canal and its water rights, because it is feasible and would yield an abundant supply without constructing new mains across the meadows, and the only loss entailed would be the pumping works, and, in his opinion, the sooner they are disposed of the better, if they can be replaced by a gravity supply.

TWO MURDEROUS ITALIANS.

About 9 o'clock last night John Antonio, of No. 35 Mulberry street, and Percilana Biariri, of No. 39 Mulberry street, became engaged in an altercation in the rear of No. 39 Mulberry street, during which Biariri seized a stone, with which he struck his antagonist on the head, inflicting a severe wound. Antonio then stabbed Biariri in the forehead with a carving knife. They were attended at the Park Hospital and then locked up.

A CORONER STABBED IN JERSEY CITY.

At about 9 o'clock last evening Coroner Jno. Mahan and Thomas Gilligan, a local politician, became engaged in an altercation on Newark avenue, near Railroad avenue, Jersey City. Gilligan stabbed Mahan in the breast with a penknife. Some friends separated them, and Mahan followed Gilligan into Bennett's saloon, near at hand, and tried to renew the quarrel. Again some persons interfered. The Police were notified, but on reaching the saloon discovered that both Mahan and Gilligan had left. Gilligan's brother was arrested, but it being evident that he had nothing to do with the trouble, he was released. The Police had not been successful in finding Gilligan up to a late hour last night, and the extent of Mahan's injuries is not known.

SERIOUS FRAUD ON THE GOVERNMENT.

NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH OF HIGH-WINES UNDER DEBENTURE—THE REVENUE AUTHORITIES SEIZE FOURTEEN HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE BARRELS OF LIQUOR.

The revenue authorities seized about $90,000 worth of crude spirits at different places in the City yesterday, on suspicion that fraud was intended on the Government in its measurement. The liquor was contained in 1,475 barrels. They were found at the warehouses of R. Patrick & Co., at Nos. 42 and 44 New street, No. 115 New Church street, Nos. 78 and 80 Pearl street, and at a storage place in Cherry street. The discovery of the supposed fraud is the result of a new order of the Internal Revenue Department requiring all high-wines to be reguaged before rectification. About two weeks ago a revenue officer in Collector Max Webber's district, was assigned to remeasure eleven barrels of spirits in the rectifying establishment at Nos. 313 and 315 Greenwich street. He found that the measurement did not correspond with the marks on the barrels, and that there was a short guage of about four gallons in each barrel. The liquor was attached by Deputy Collector Sparks, and a suit was begun by Assistant District Attorney Goodlett, in the United States Court, for its forfeiture. Subsequently, Francis O. Boyd & Co., commission agents, of No. 77 Broad street, claimed that they had received the wines from the large distillery of Charles A. Cronkhart, of Morris, Ill., and that they had made considerable advances of money on them. They were condemned by default on Saturday, and were ordered to be sold by Judge Blatchford. Supervisor Hawley was informed of the case, and instituted an investigation to find whether any other shipments of liquor from Cronkhart's distillery had been wrongfully guaged. He learned that there was 1,550 barrels at different places in the City, and he had it all detained for inspection. Revenue Guagers Babcock, Camp, Stewart, Stevens, Grogan, and others were assigned to the work. They were all last week engaged in the remeasurement under the active supervision of Mr. Hawley's assistants. They completed their work yesterday. They reported to Collector Blake, of the Thirty-second District, that discrepancies existed amounting to about two and a half gallons to each barrel. The tax is seventy cents per proof gallon. Supervisor Hawley thinks the discrepancies show intent to cheat the Government. He sent a report of the case to Washington yesterday, and expects instructions from Commissioner Douglass to bring action for the forfeiture of the spirits. The barrels were gauged by officers in Collector Horace Weeks' district in Illinois.

During the regauging last week, Supervisor Hawley made an investigation into the past transactions of Cronkhart's distillery for further evidence of fraud. He ascertained that the former agents for the distillery were the late firm of Ely, Hill & Co., of Front street. He examined their books, but found no entry of their transactions with Cronkhart between December, 1872, and May, 1873. Messrs. Ely and Hill were arrested, but the latter was discharged, while the former was held by Commissioner Shields to await the action of the Grand Jury.

It is said that about $50,000 has been advanced by merchants in this City on the liquor under seizure.

YACHTING.

ANNUAL CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB—CORINTHIAN RACE.

The annual Summer cruise of the New-York Yacht Club begins to-day. The vessels to join the fleet will rendezvous at Glen Cove this afternoon. The fleet will proceed to New-London on the 5th, remain there over the 6th and sail for Newport on the 7th, at which port further orders will be issued. The exact number of the craft to take part in the cruise was not known last evening at the club-house, in Madison avenue. In consequence of the great success of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club's Corinthian race, last month, much is expected of that which is to take place at Newport on the 8th instant under the same auspices. The laws that governed the former will be enforced on this occasion also, viz.: Each vessel must be sailed by her owner and manned by amateurs—one man for every five feet length on deck and fractional part thereof. All yachts must be measured before the start. The following are the sailing laws and course:

The sails will be restricted to mainsail, foresail, jib and flying jib, (or fore staysail, jib, and flying jib,) and working fore and main gaff topsails. By working fore and main gaff topsails are meant those which clew aloft and are hoisted on rings on the topmast. Topsails which set from the deck may, however, be carried, provided that they do not extend above the topmast head nor beyond the end of the gaff.

Each yacht sailing in this race shall carry her private signal at the main peak, and the flag of the club from which she enters at the foretopmast head.

No shifting of ballast will be permitted during the race; nor will any yacht be allowed to start water or ballast on the day of the race. All yachts must bring home the ballast with which they start.

The system of time allowance used by the Brooklyn Yacht Club and computed on the basis of mean length and greatest breadth will be employed.

The start will be a flying one. Signals will be given from the judge's boat, as follows:

1. One gun at 10:30 A. M., as a preparatory signal.
2. Ten minutes later for the start, one gun and the lowering of the signal of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club.
3. Ten minutes will then be allowed for yachts to cross the line hereinafter mentioned, after which no yacht's time will be taken. The expiration of this period will be evidenced by the firing of a gun and the raising of the Seawanhaka Yacht Club flag.

The course will be from an imaginary line drawn between the stake-boat anchored off Fort Adams and the Dumpling Rocks, to and around a stake-boat anchored off the buoy off the north end of Block Island, leaving it on the starboard side, and thence home, crossing the above line. As each yacht crosses the line her time will be taken.

Yachts may anchor during the race without thereby forfeiting their claim to the prize.

A band lead and line only can be used during the race for sounding. In approaching a buoy for the purpose of rounding it, the yacht nearest thereto shall be considered ahead; and while under ordinary circumstances no yacht will be permitted to touch any buoy, still, if such contact be caused by the fault of any other yacht, the yacht touching the buoy will not lose her claim to the prize.

The entries for this contest will not be completed until the 7th. Thus far nine schooners of the New-York Yacht Club are entered.

THE STAPLETON YACHT RACE.

On Saturday evening Messrs. J. P. Eddy, Theo. Frean, Charles Brahl, and Thomas Robinson, judges in the Stapleton yacht race, met and made the following report: First Class—The Citizens' Challenge Cup, first prize, awarded to the Elizabeth; second prize, won by the Maud, owned by John Egbert; third prize, won by the Queen, owned by Capt. P. Chambers; and the fourth prize, won by the Sappho.

THE HICKEY HOMICIDE.

Deputy Coroner Marsh made a post-mortem examination, last night, on the body of Mrs. Catherine Hickey, who was killed by being thrown down stairs, at No. 230 West Sixteenth street, on Saturday night, by a man named Thomas Bryson, who escaped. Deputy Coroner Shine last night made a post mortem examination of the body at the Morgue, and found a lacerated wound of the scalp, over the posterior portion of the parietal bone, bruises over the right fore-arm, a large amount of blood extravasated over the left side of the head, corresponding to the situation of the wound. A large clot of blood compressing anterior over middle lobe right hemisphere of brain. A clot on the left side compressing the middle lobe. The anterior lobe of the right hemisphere extensively lacerated. A fracture of the occipital bone was found, the fracture extending to the forearm. There was also a fracture of the orbital plate, left side. Liver and kidneys fatty. Other organs healthy. Death was caused by compression of the brain from extravasation of blood, following fracture of the skull, the result of violence.

BURGLARS CAPTURED.

At an early hour on Sunday morning Officer Burke, of the Twenty-second Precinct, saw three men getting out of the basement window of No. 323 West Fifty-first street, and immediately gave chase. The men ran toward Ninth avenue, followed by the officer, when one of them turned and attempted to shoot the officer, but was stopped by a blacksmith living opposite. The officer then caught one of the men, who gave his name as Thomas Carter, alias Martin. In his possession were found skeleton keys, an auger, and other burglar's tools; also a large amount of property belonging to William S. Hicks, who occupied the house from which the thieves ran. Yesterday the man who attempted to shoot the officer was arrested, and gave his name as John Borden. He was recognized as an old thief. Both men are said to have already served several terms in State Prison.

DEATH OF VAN ETTEN, THE CALIFORNIA FORGER.

Louis Maximilian Van Etten, the California forger, died in the Hudson County Jail last evening, at 8 o'clock. He admitted having taken laudanum on Saturday last, and said that he never intended to go back to San Francisco for trial.

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THEODORE TILTON POSTPONED.

THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE DRAWING TO A CLOSE—SEVERAL WITNESSES EXAMINED LAST EVENING.

Mr. H. W. Sage, Chairman of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee, addressed the following card, yesterday, to the Brooklyn afternoon papers:

> The Plymouth Church Investigating Committee earnestly request that all persons who have been invited to testify before them in the matters now under examination, appear before them to-morrow (Tuesday) evening at 8 o'clock, as that will probably be the last meeting of the committee for the reception of testimony.
>
> H. W. SAGE, Chairman.

The above announcement, it is hardly necessary to say, was received in Brooklyn with unbounded satisfaction. A verdict in favor of Mr. Beecher is confidently predicted by his friends, not a few of whom claim that the evidence so far elicited by the committee entirely disposes of the charges preferred against the Pastor of Plymouth Church. By Mr. Tilton's friends complaints are made that the committee which professed to hold its sessions in secret permitted, from time to time, portions of the testimony unfavorable to his side of the case, to leak out. The testimony, they claim, was artfully shaped by the questions of shrewd lawyers, and then published for the sake of manufacturing public opinion. As Mr. Frank Moulton has not yet reached the city, and no communication has been received from him by the committee, it is more than probable he will continue to adhere to his original intention and refuse to voluntarily give any testimony. The Investigating Committee will probably make their report to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church on Friday evening next. That will end the work of the Investigating Committee, but it has been ascertained on the best authority that the case will be at once taken into the courts. Mr. Tilton's friends say that he is making careful and elaborate preparations for that event.

THE LIBEL SUIT AGAIN ADJOURNED.

Justice Riley's court room yesterday morning was crowded to suffocation with curiosity seekers, it being understood that the examination of the charge of libeling Rev. Henry Ward Beecher brought against Theodore Tilton by William J. Gaynor would be resumed. Shortly after 10 o'clock Mr. Gaynor entered the court, and was soon followed by Mr. Tilton, accompanied by his counsel, Ex-Judge Morris. Mr. Levi Farren, of the District Attorney's office, was also present. When Justice Riley had disposed of some minor cases, he read the following opinion:

In the matter of the People vs. Theodore Tilton.—I entertained the complaint in this case, and issued a warrant against the defendant, believing it to be my duty to do so. I had no knowledge of the complainant or his position in the matter. The defendant was arrested on that warrant, and appeared before me personally and by counsel, and the complainant also appeared at the same time, when it was admitted by the complainant, and thus made known to me for the first time, that the complaint was made not with the knowledge or consent of the person alleged to have been libeled.

Now, while it is true that libel is a public offense, it is also true that it is such offense because of the private wrong and injury it inflicts upon the individual libeled.

Complaints of this kind usually originate with the person assailed, although it is not always absolutely essential that this should be so, and many cases occur where third persons may properly interfere without incurring odium or censure of any kind.

As the public offense, however, consists in the injury done or threatened to the individual, it is hardly consistent with legal principle to assume a crime from any composition or publication however virulent, when the person therein mentioned, who is generally supposed to be the best judge of what affects his own reputation, declines or omits to prosecute therefor.

The person mentioned in the publication complained of is a citizen of Brooklyn, to whom the courts are as accessible as to the complainant, and in this case, he has not seen fit to make any complaint and does not unite in this prosecution.

I have concluded at this stage of the case that it is my duty to dismiss the complaint, not because the complainant did not have a right to make it, but because the person alleged to have been libeled does not now unite in this prosecution, but as I may be wrong in my view of the law I will incur no risk of error in the matter. I shall not therefore dismiss it now, but give notice that I will do so on Wednesday morning next at 10 o'clock, to which time this case stands adjourned.

My object in thus postponing the final decision being to afford the complainant an opportunity to apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus to compel me to proceed if I am in error in refusing. In this event I shall cheerfully perform whatever may be regarded as my duty in the premises; otherwise I shall terminate the case as I have already stated.

Mr. Tilton seemed wholly indifferent as to the manner in which the case might be finally disposed of, but Mr. Gaynor seemed disappointed, and rose to ask if he was to understand that he had no right to make the complaint. Justice Riley replied that he had not stated anything of the kind, and said he had simply disposed of the case until Wednesday morning. Mr. Tilton and his counsel then left the court-room and the crowd dispersed. Before leaving the court, Mr. Gaynor announced to Justice Riley that if he would give him an opportunity to make an explanation, he would withdraw the complaint. Justice Riley said he considered it would be better that he should reserve what he desired to say until Wednesday morning.

In the course of the afternoon Mr. Morris expressed his approval of Justice Riley's action in the case. He said the Justice was right in his decision, and acted with much wisdom in the matter. Had he done anything else he would have been severely criticised by the adherents of one or other of the two parties maintaining opposite views of the Beecher-Tilton scandal. He said he did not believe that the complainant would take the case to the Supreme Court. When Mr. Gaynor was questioned, however, after leaving the court room, as to what action he intended to take in the matter, he said he had not decided how he should proceed. He said he did not know what to think of Justice Riley's decision. If, as the Justice acknowledged, he had a right to make the complaint, he could not comprehend upon what grounds he concluded to dismiss it.

Shortly after leaving Justice Riley's court, yesterday morning, Mr. Tilton proceeded to the office of the District Attorney, and remained in conversation with him for nearly two hours. The nature of the interview was strictly confidential, and Mr. Winslow stated in the afternoon that he was not at liberty to disclose the object of Mr. Tilton's visit. All he could communicate in reference to the interview, he said, was that he called Mr. Tilton's attention to a letter from Mr. Sage to him, requesting him to send to the committee certain letters from which he had given extracts in his statement before the committee, with the understanding that the originals would be produced.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The Investigating Committee met last evening at the residence of Mr. Storrs, in Munroe place, and were busily occupied taking testimony from 8 o'clock until 11:15 P. M. Among those present during the investigation were Mr. Sage, Mr. Winslow, Mr. Cleaveland, Mr. Storrs, and Gen. Tracy and Mr. Hill. Five or six witnesses were examined, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. Beach, Dr. Minton, and two unknown men. It was expected that Mr. Carpenter would be examined last evening, but it was not ascertained whether he came before the investigating committee. Shortly after 8 o'clock Mr. Hill escorted a lady to Mr. Storrs' whose testimony occupied about three-quarters of an hour, after which she left, accompanied by Mr. Ovington, who entered the committee room a short time previous. It was at first supposed that this lady was Mrs. Tilton, but as she went to the residence of Mr. Beecher after leaving Mr. Storrs' it was thought it might have been Mrs. Beecher. The testimony of Dr. Minton was entirely of a medical nature, having attended Mrs. Tilton during her illness when she made the confession to Mr. Tilton. Dr. Minton stated that Mrs. Tilton was at that time in a very weakly condition, and was subject to convulsions. What the nature of the testimony given by the other witnesses was, did not transpire. Early in the session the committee decided upon furnishing Mrs. Tilton's testimony and cross-examination in full to the New-York press, but subsequently it was found that it could not be prepared in proper time. In her testimony the names of several gentlemen in Brooklyn have been introduced, against whom she states that Mr. Tilton made charges similar to those advanced against Mr. Beecher, and before the copy can be allowed to go to press it has to be carefully revised by Mr. Raymond so as to omit the names of those parties. The committee will resume their session this evening, when it is expected that Mr. Beecher will make his statement.

FRANK MOULTON THE GUEST OF GEN. BUTLER.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 3.—Mr. Frank Moulton, the mutual friend of Beecher and Tilton, is the guest of Gen. B. F. Butler, at Bay View.

A WOULD-BE SMUGGLER.

It may not be generally known, says the Manchester *Examiner*, that smuggling is carried on to no inconsiderable extent on board British steamers bound for America. Besides the risks incurred by those who directly engage in such illicit transactions, it seems that the discovery of goods which do not appear upon the ship's papers renders the vessel liable to detention at any American port, and her owners to heavy penalties. This being the case, it is not surprising that ship-owners should set themselves rigidly against practices which, apart from the question of legality, can be of no possible advantage to them. A curious case has just been heard in the Liverpool Court of Passage, in which the defendants were Messrs. David and Charles MacIver, the managing owners of the Cunard Line of steamers, and Mr. Ogsten, their manager. The action was brought to recover the value of a parcel of lace, estimated as worth £100, which the plaintiff, a thrifty publican living at Rock Ferry, had given to one of the stewards of the steamer Cuba, to be handed over to his son in New-York, for subsequent sale. As the plaintiff's counsel frankly admitted, this would be not only smuggling the lace to New-York, but it was against the rules of the ship for the steward to accept its custody. Fortunately the parcel was discovered before the Cuba sailed; it was taken to the manager's office, and subsequent applications for its return were met with a refusal, the defendants declaring that they were not satisfied on the question of ownership. Mr. Charles MacIver, who was called as a witness, explained how severe were the penalties for smuggling, and observed that his firm has been fined as much as £1,000 at a time for the illicit conveyance of merchandise by persons on board their steamers. The learned Assessor, in summing up the case, said he was afraid that people of rank were sometimes not free from the vice of smuggling. He referred to an occasion when, as Lord Ellenborough was returning from the Continent, his carriage was searched, and found to be "packed all round with contraband goods, placed there unknown to him by Lady Ellenborough." This, of course, was very provoking for the husband, but beyond illustrating the weakness of human nature, the case had nothing in common with that of the Messrs. MacIver and their steward. Here it was held that the defendants ought to have given up the lace on a reasonable representation as to the ownership, and this being so, the jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £90 1s. 3d. A proposal to return the goods was rejected, it being stated that there had been a fall in the market since their unlucky detention.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.

A small company of friends of foreign missions assembled, says the Boston *Journal* of the 1st inst., at the Congregational House at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and united in appropriate religious services incident to the departure of a band of missionaries for their new field of labor in India. The occasion was one of especial interest, three of the missionaries having been born of missionary parents. These are Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Hume, both of whom were born in India in the Mahratta Mission; Wm. O. Ballantine, M. D., also a son of a missionary, and Miss Martha A. Anderson, of Shelburne, Mass., and a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary. Mr. and Mrs. Hume will sail for England on the 12th inst., and after a short tour in Scotland will be joined by Dr. Ballantine and Miss Anderson, who will sail a month later, and all will proceed to the Mahratta Mission. The services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Clarke, Corresponding Secretary of the American Board, under whose auspices the missionaries go out. Rev. Dr. Anderson, who has just completed his history of the Mahratta Mission, alluded to the fact that the parents of these missionaries went out to India during the time he had charge of the mission. They were earnest in their calling, and he had never known their superiors. They go to one of the most prosperous fields under cultivation. He wished them Godspeed.

Mr. Hume spoke feelingly of the Christian sympathy which himself and wife had met with in the committee, and the kindness which they had shown his mother. Rev. S. B. Treat, Secretary of the board, said that Rev. Mr. Ballantine was a graduate of the Class of 1834, and Rev. Mr. Burgess of the Class of 1837, of Andover Theological Seminary, and he had been struck by the fact that the former class yielded eight excellent men and missionaries. These included the parents of these three missionaries, Ballantine, Burgess, and Hume.

The company joined in singing several hymns, and after the benediction had been pronounced by Dr. Anderson, a short season was passed in an interchange of parting wishes for the future happiness of the departing missionaries.

THE COASTS OF THE RED SEA.

Mr. B. Millard, Secretary of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, sends to the London *Times* the following extract from a letter received from a correspondent in Jeddah, which Mr. Millard says confirms the representations made as to the increased briskness of the slave trade on the Red Sea. It also shows that the interests of English commerce, as well as those of humanity, call for the appointment of consular agencies in some of the cities on the Red Sea, as well as on the east coast of Africa:

"JEDDAH, June 30, 1874.—All the ports on this side of the Red Sea bristle with slaves for sale, particularly Jeddah. This town supplies hundreds of homeward-bound pilgrims with (to them) the necessary article of human flesh. Abyssinians are always in demand, and the Arabs seem well able to meet it, judging from what I saw during the last pilgrim season. Apropos of this mode of scattering young Africans throughout the Mohammedan world, I may say here that, in March last, a high functionary of Zanzibar and a close relation to Said Burgash, took away with him a number of young Abyssinians, preferring them, I presume, to the darker class of Ujiji. In this way—and it cannot be disputed—cruel and ruthless Arab slave-hunters convert more Abyssinians and others to Islam in one year than all our laborious African missionaries have done during the last half century to Christian converts. The reason is obvious—the slave has no alternative; he is forced to embrace Islam while in chains; and so it is with the thousands who are annually taken away from their African homes. Notwithstanding the strict injunctions of the Khédive respecting the exportation from the Western shores of the Red Sea, Massowah, Sogkim, and small inlets to the southward of the former port continue to be facile places of embarkation, and there are seldom any of the numerous crafts trading to those ports which do not bring their ten to twenty slaves at a time. If the English Government is really sincere in its intention to put a stop to the trade, let there be no more empty treaties, contracts, or compromises with Arabs, for the latter have a thousand and one ways of eluding the conditions of a written contract. Let England establish four consular agencies in the Red Sea, and appoint men who take a little interest in their work, visited occasionally by a gunboat attached to the station, and I venture to predict that the Arabs would give it up as unprofitable. Moreover, the commercial trade of the Red Sea has increased very considerably during the last few years, and since the opening of the canal it has become like a small Mediterranean. Numbers of English steamers are lost on its reefs every year, and yet for a thousand miles of coast not one British consular agency exists to render the necessary assistance in such cases. I transmit you these facts for the information of the society, deeply interested in the object it has in view, and trusting its efforts will ultimately be successful."

ENGLISH RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

The traffic receipts on railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending July 12, 1874, amounted, on 14,461 miles, to £1,113,497, and for the corresponding week in 1873, on 14,332 miles, to £1,100,546, showing an increase of 129 miles and of £12,951. The gross receipts on fourteen of the principal railways in the United Kingdom amounted for the week, on 10,596 miles, to £927,128, and for the corresponding week in 1873, on 10,475 miles, to £914,057, showing an increase of 121 miles and of £13,071. The increase on the Caledonian amounted to £1,228; on the Great Eastern to £4,386; the Great Southern and Western to £169; on the London and North-western to £3,841; on the London, Brighton and South Coast to £1,078; on the London and South-western to £4,423; on the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire to £195; on the Midland to £5,276; on the North British to £433, and on the South-eastern to £1,267—total, £22,296; but from this must be deducted £2,705, the decrease on the Great Northern, £4,056 on the Great Western, £991 on the Lancashire and Yorkshire, and £1,473 on the North-eastern—together, £9,250, leaving the increase as above, £13,071. The receipts for the goods traffic on the above companies' lines amounted for the week to £483,099, and for the corresponding week last year to £490,500, showing a decrease of £7,401. The passenger, parcels, &c., traffic on these lines amounted to £444,029, and for the corresponding week of 1873 to £423,557, showing an increase of £20,472. The receipts on the fifty other lines in the United Kingdom amounted, on 3,865 miles, to £186,369, and for the corresponding week last year, on 3,857 miles, to £186,489, showing an increase of eight miles and a decrease of £120. The total receipts for the week show an increase of £7,214, as compared with those of the preceding week, ending the 5th of July.

MYERS, THE ALLEGED RAILROAD THIEF, DISCHARGED FROM CUSTODY.

The New-Haven *Palladium* of Monday says: "The case of John W. Myers, charged with stealing $28 worth of jewelry from Mrs. Nellie Chamberlain while she was on the cars between Hartford and this city on Thursday afternoon, came up at the City Court Saturday by continuance. The accused was present. He was accompanied by Robert H. Tracey, a New-York lawyer, who had a consultation with the City Attorney. It is understood that he stated that he had known the accused for years, and found him to be always upright and strictly honest. The accused also exhibited certain theatre play-bills, where he appeared as prompter, manager, or in some minor character. In view of the apparently good character of Myers and the want of evidence against him, the attorney consented to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the case, and Myers went to New-York with his friends. Mrs. Chamberlain's jewel-box has not yet been found. The question is, who could have taken it? Both Mrs. Chamberlain and her daughter testified that no one but Myers went near her bag, and it was stated Friday that Myers offered Mrs. Chamberlain $25 if she would not press the complaint against him. The facts are certainly very suspicious, and it is an opinion that a thorough examination should have been entered into."

A LOST BOY.

The Police of the Grand Central Depot brought to the Central Office last night a boy about five years old, who gave his name as Frank Phelps. The officers found the boy at the Grand Central Depot. On his breast was a tag marked, "Clara Scully, No. 62 Jones street." The boy was placed on the train at Springfield, Mass., by a Mr. Fisk, who placed him in charge of the conductor. Inspector Dilks instructed the officers to see if they could find Mrs. Scully at No. 62 Jones street. They went to the place named, but no person of that name lived there. They then went to No. 62 Great Jones street, but could not find any person there to claim him, and he was taken back to the Central Office, and placed in the Matron's care. The boy says that his father is dead, but could not tell where his mother lives.

ENGLISH COMMON-FIELD LANDS.

A return has just been issued, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, by the Copyhold Inclosure and Tithe Commissioners, of commons and common-field lands in each parish in England and Wales. This return, it is stated, although it has been compiled from the best sources of information available, can only be considered as approximate, the extent of common land being probably under rather than over estimated. The total area embraced by the tithe documents, on which the figures given are mainly based, is 28,195,903 acres. The total area of the remaining parishes is 8,961,270 acres. Assuming that the common-field land in the latter is in the same proportion as in the other parishes in their several counties, the results show an area of 2,368,463 acres of common and 264,307 acres of common field-lands, making a total extent of 2,632,772 acres of land still held in common, or subject to limited rights as common field. This is about one-fourteenth part of the entire area of the country. These figures differ largely from those deduced from the returns to an order of the House of Commons made by the Tithe Commissioners in 1843. The figures obtained from it were, no doubt, the more readily accepted from the great extent of waste land known to exist in the higher parts of the country—an area subsequently shown by the agricultural returns to approach to 10,000,000 acres. The term "waste land" is frequently used as synonymous with common, and the two are apt to be erroneously reckoned as the same. The present return, however, is based on documents embracing rather more than three-fourths of the entire area of England and Wales, and four times the area covered by the return of 1843. Moreover, no land has been included as "common" unless specifically so set out in one or other of the tithe documents from which the return is taken. The limitation has most probably resulted in an underestimate of the extent of common land; for, as the Commissioners point out, there is little doubt that a considerable extent of the lands set out in the tithe documents as mountain, moor, sheepwalk, down, uncultivated, &c., may be subject to rights of common, although not so specified.

JOHN BRIGHT ON TEMPERANCE.

In a recent letter on the Temperance question Mr. John Bright says, that, in his opinion, appeals should be made to all members of Christian Churches, in the hope of creating a public opinion among the thoughtful and religious classes in favor of temperance, and of offering, through them, to the view of the nation a grand example of the use of articles which are so seldom useful and so often pernicious. At present a few persons clamor for legislation which the country is not prepared for and will not bear, the consequence of this is a failure, there being much contention and no result. In a great reform of this kind Parliament can do little, but the portion of our people which cares for religion can do much, and without their zeal and co-operation reform is an impossibility.

The Phalon Perfumes, NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, FLOR DE MAYO, WHITE ROSE and WOOD VIOLET, have no equals among Perfumes. The "PHALON HAIR INVIGORATOR" is the great HAIR TONIC.—*Advertisement.*

"I feel that my comfort depends upon WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY."—J. SHAW, Saugus, Mass. For sale by druggists.—*Advertisement.*

POMEROY & CO., No. 744 Broadway, sell for $4 the best "Elastic Truss" ever invented.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Irreproachable.

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For All Purposes of a Family Liniment, the HOUSEHOLD PANACEA will be found invaluable. Immediate relief will follow its use in all cases of pain in the stomach, bowels, or side; rheumatism, colic, colds, sprains, and bruises. For internal and external use.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

DIED.

BRITTON.—On Sunday, 2d inst., ISAAC BRITTON, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 108 West 43d st., on Wednesday, 5th August, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BENSON.—In Hoboken, Aug. 3, 1874, MARY SOPHIA, widow of Capt. James Benson, and daughter of William Jenkins, of Hudson, N. Y., aged 71 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Hudson st. and 6th av., Hoboken, N. J.

CHAMBERS.—Suddenly, at Chicago, Ill., July 30, KATE, wife of George A. Chambers, and daughter of Henry Van Arsdale, M. D., of this City.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral from the residence of her father, No. 53 7th st., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 2 P. M.

FREEMAN.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 2, JOSEPH G. FREEMAN, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services at the Church of the Redeemer, Newark, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

GUERIN.—On Sunday, Aug. 2, 1874, GERTRUDE A. GUERIN, widow of the late Edward Guerin.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 54 West 51st st., on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 1 P. M., without further notice.

HEWITT.—On Monday, Aug. 3, LOUISE BROWER, wife of Fred. L. Hewitt, and daughter of the late Tunis C. Brower.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 121 Lexington av., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, at 5 o'clock P. M.

HEYEMAN.—Monday, Aug. 3, 1874, at Woodburn, Sullivan County, after a lingering illness, ELIZA MCCREADY, widow of George W. Heyeman, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at Fishkill, on the Hudson. Further notice in to-morrow's papers.

JONES.—At Ascott, England, on Friday, July 24, LEWIS C. JONES, only son of the late Isaac Colford Jones.

LAWRENCE.—At Flushing, Long Island, Monday morning, Aug. 3, MARY KING, wife of Hon. John W. Lawrence and daughter of the late Walter Bowne, in the 67th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 5, at 4 o'clock, from St. George's Church, Flushing.

MACKENZIE.—At Bergen Point, N. J., on the 3d inst., EDWARD MACKENZIE, in the 82d year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of his son-in-law, Charles Chamberlaine, No. 55 Bloomfield st., Hoboken, N. J., on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 1 P. M.

MERCHANT.—In Babylon, Long Island, Aug. 1, ALICE W., only daughter of Stephen L. and Elizabeth W. Merchant, aged 13 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, Astoria, Long Island.

MILLER.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 1, CAROLINE, infant daughter of William H. and Martha C. Miller.

ODELL.—At Montclair, N. J., Aug. 1, WILLIAM MINER, second son of Thomas B. and Rachel Odell, of New-York City, in the 28th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family, also members of B Company, Twenty-second Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Montclair, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 12:15 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Christopher st. at 10:15 A. M.

PORTEOUS.—On Monday, Aug. 3, 1874, THOMAS PORTEOUS, aged 76.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 206 President st., Brooklyn.

ROBBINS.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., on the 2d inst., SALLIE, wife of Elliott Robbins, daughter of the late Thomas Simpson, Esq., of Philadelphia.

Remains taken to Philadelphia for interment.

ROCKWELL.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday morning, Aug. 2, 1874, DAVID ROCKWELL, Esq., in the 73d year of his age.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral at his late residence, on South st., in Morristown, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 12 o'clock.

RUTHERFORD.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 2, JAMES HERVEY, infant son of Jos. M. and Henrietta J. Rutherford, aged 1 month and 23 days.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday morning on arrival of 9:10 train from New-York.

VAN BOSKERCK.—On Saturday evening, Aug. 1, JANE L., wife of John L. Van Boskerck, and daughter of the late Joseph Webb, in the 70th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at Trinity Church, on Tuesday, Aug. 4, at 3:30 P. M.

WALLACE.—In this City on Monday morning, 3d inst., after a lingering illness, WILLIAM WALLACE, in the 39th year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WOOD.—At Matlock, Derbyshire, England, on July 15, 1874, EMILY P. GROSS, wife of Ransom E. Wood, of Grand Rapids, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

50,000 PEOPLE HAVE HAD TEETH EXtracted under our pure, fresh GAS without pain or injury, and thousands are wearing our beautiful artificial Dentures with entire satisfaction. Prices of all operations very moderate. New location, No. 45 East 23d st., opposite Association Hall.

DR. WAIT & SON.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 7:30 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 8:30 and 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 11 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, P. M.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain; diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. [illegible] Broadway, Room No. 4 New-[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 3, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	16	Hides, bales	536
Bees-wax, pkgs	9	Leather, sides	971
Cotton, bales	2,509	Moss, bales	147
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	150	Spirits Turp., bbls	99
Copper, bbls	107	Resin, bbls	749
Copper, cakes	678	Pork, pkgs	214
Dried Fruit, pkgs	33	Cut-meats, pkgs	108
Eggs, bbls	825	Grease, pkgs	45
Flour, bbls	11,641	Lard, pkgs	987
Wheat, bushels	73,891	Stearine, pkgs	215
Corn, bushels	73,999	Butter, pkgs	2,253
Oats, bushels	7,720	Cheese, pkgs	12,076
Rye, bushels	436	Tallow, pkgs	19
Malt, bushels	4,530	Pea-nuts, bags	66
Grass-seed, bags	100	Rice, pkgs	219
Beans, bbls	31	Starch, bxs	1,200
Peas, bushels	5,004	Tobacco, hhds	1,418
Corn-meal, bags	270	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,687
Skins, bales	197	Whisky, bbls	668
Hops, bales	32	Wool, bales	1,235
Hides, No.	6,661		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Lord Clive, for Liverpool—57,512 bushels Corn, 511 hhds. Tobacco, 891 bales Cotton, 94 bales Leather, 339 hides, 1,000 Oars, 25 bbls. Stout, 100 pps. Syrup.

By the brig Guido, for Lynn—30,754 bushels Corn.

By the steamer Wyoming, for Liverpool—2 cases Woolens, 42,000 bushels Wheat, 10,571 bushels Corn, 622 Sticks Lignumvitae, 118 hhds. Tobacco, 275 bales Cotton, 405 bbls. Resin, 25 cks. Hides.

By the brig G. P. Sherwood, for Morgan Pill—1,000 cases Naphtha, 2,548 bbls. Naphtha.

By the bark Vistor for Odessa—100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 12,333 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Eolus, for Gottenburg—1,517 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Kestiel, for Cork—2,893 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the ship Mystic Belle, for Angier—24,225 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Etna, for Antwerp—2,742 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Mattia, for Trieste—2,331 bbls. Refined Petroleum; 13,500 shipped Mina, Parodi & Co.

By the brig Maria D., for Cork—19,609 bushels Wheat.

BRICKS—There has not been much activity in this line, yet prices have been without material change. We quote lots afloat thus: Pale, $3 75@$4 25; Jersey, $6@$6 50; Up River, $6 25@$7; Long Island, $6 50@$7; Haverstraw Bay, $7 50@$8 75. Croton Fronts—Brown, $14@$15; Dark, $15@$16; Red, $16@$17; Philadelphia, $28 50@$30 50; Baltimore, $50@$58. And delivered thus: Pale, $5 75@$6 25; Jersey, $8@$8 50; Long Island, $8 50@$9; Up River, $8 25@$9; Haverstraw Bay, $9 50@$10 75; Croton Fronts at $17@$18 for Brown; $18@$19 for Dark; $19@$20 for Red; Philadelphia at $33 50@$37 50 ⅌ M.

COFFEE—The general market is quoted firm, but without important business in invoices. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 19¾c.@20c.; good, 20¼c.@20¾c.; prime, 21½c.@21¾c., gold, ⅌ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18¾c.@23c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@21c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 20¼c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21c.; Curacoa, 18½c.@20c., and Jamaica, 19c.@21c., gold, ⅌ lb. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos at this port have been 5,763 bags; sales, 18,779 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, 73,864 bags; at Baltimore, 29,169 bags; at Hampton Roads, 11,000 bags, and at Savannah, 4,000 bags.

COOPERAGE STOCK—Has been in more liberal supply and very quiet, with White Oak Staves, hhd., quoted within the range of $115@$210; do., pipe, $185@$260; do., bbl., $90@$135; Box Shooks, $80@$85; Pipe Shooks, $6 50@$7; Sugar Shooks, with heads, $2 10@$2 40; Molasses do., $2 25@$2 60; Hoop, $30@$40.

CORDAGE—Trade has been comparatively dull, with Manila Cordage, size above 12 threads, quoted at 16c.; do., 6-thread and 9 do., (¼ and 5-16 inch in diameter,) 17c.; do., (12 thread, ⅜ inch in diameter,) 16½c.; Manila Hay Rope, 16½c.; Manila Cordage, Bolt Rope, Yarns, 18c.; do., 6 thread and 9 thread, 19c.; Tarred Manila, 15½c.; fine Thread Manila, Lath Yarn, 17c.; Russia Bolt Rope, 17c.; Sisal Rope, size above 12 thread, 11½c.; do. 6 thread and 9 thread, 13½c.; do. 12 thread and Hay Rope, 12½c.; New-Zealand Cordage, size above 12 thread, 12½c.; do. do., 6 thread and 9 thread, (¼ inch and 5-16 inch,) 13½c.; do. do., 12 thread, (⅜ inch,) and Hay Rope, 13c.

COTTON—Has been in limited demand, for early delivery, at unchanged quotations; sales, 591 bales, including 476 bales to spinners and 115 bales to shippers. A moderate movement has been reported for forward delivery, at an advance of 1-32c.@1-16c. ⅌ lb., closing firmly. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,900 bales, (of which 1,900 bales were on Saturday evening, and 9,000 bales to-day,) and 100 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; September, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; October, 16 15-32c.@16½c.; November, 16⅝c.@16 7-16c.; December, 16 13-32c.@16 7-16c.; January at 16½c.@16⅝c., and February, 16 9-16c.@16 11-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,509 bales, including 94 bales from Norfolk, 372 bales from Charleston, 501 bales from Savannah, 1,979 bales from New-Orleans, 12 bales from Baltimore, 225 bales from Galveston, 4 bales from Corpus Christi, and 222 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 1,092 bales, and thus far this week 2,225 bales, against 1,530 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 3,755,443 bales, against 3,554,775 bales the previous season. Consolidated (one day) exports to Great Britain, 1,587 bales; to the Continent, — bales; stock in New-York, 100,489 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 175,184 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Ala.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15⅛	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾	15 15-16	15 15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16⅛	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

EGGS—Have been in fair supply and slack demand, within the range of 16c.@23c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main dealings reported in stock available at from 18c.@19c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Business in State and Western Flour has been very tame, the demand having been almost wholly for job lots of stock, chiefly to meet home trade wants, within the previous range, buyers having any existing advantage on most kinds of stock. Superfine has been exceptionally scarce and held more confidently, having been in rather urgent request, especially the better qualities. The sales since our last have been 8,900 bbls. of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$6 25; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 50@$4 25; inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 20; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 25@$5 85, chiefly at $5 45@$5 65; choice to very fancy do., and City Mills Extra at $5 85@$6 65; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 15@$5 65, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio, $5 35@$5 75, mainly at $5 50@$5 65; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 10; Western trade and Family Extras, Spring Wheat stock, $5 60@$8 50; Western trade and Family Extras, Red and Amber Winter Wheat stock, $5 75@$8 50; Western White Wheat Extras, $6 35@$9 25; St. Louis Extras, $5 65@$9 50; Extra Genesee, $6@$8 75; Minnesota Extras, patent stock, $5 90@$9 50, with some very fancy brands quoted much higher....Southern Flour has been inactive, and weak as to values. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 50@$7 for poor to choice Shipping, and $7 10@$10 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra, ⅌ bbl. Canada Flour quiet and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand at from $5 20@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $6 35@$6 50 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in less request within the range of from $3 50@$4 20 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 75@$4 for Jersey, and $4 60@$4 65 for Brandywine. Sales have been reported of 325 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in rather more demand, mainly for shipment, but at a shade lower prices, closing about steady at the modified figures. Winter Wheat has been moderately sought after, chiefly by export buyers, and the better grades have been quoted somewhat stronger. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 97,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 35 for poor to very choice No. 1 Spring, mainly at $1 34 for strictly prime Milwaukee stock, and $1 30@$1 32 for Duluth and Minnesota car-lots; $1 27@$1 30 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car and boat loads, mostly at $1 28 for prime, in store and afloat; $1 23@$1 28 for No. 2 Chicago and North-west Spring, car lots; $1 18@$1 32 for ungraded Spring; $1 29@$1 32 for Red Western; $1 32@$1 34 for new Amber Western, chiefly at $1 34 for choice Michigan, and $1 35@$1 45 for White Western, odd lots....An unusually extensive business has been reported in Corn, mainly on export account, at firmer prices. The home trade dealings have been moderate at the ruling figures. The bulk of the trade has been in sailing vessel Mixed Western, afloat. Yellow quiet, but stiffly held. White scarce and wanted, holders claiming extreme rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 785,000 bushels at 77c.@79c. for Mixed Western, in store and afloat, chiefly at 78c.@79c. for good to strictly prime, afloat, and closing at 78½c.@79c. for very good to strictly prime samples; 79c.@80c. for Yellow do., and 87c.@90c. for White do., odd lots....Rye quiet, within the range of 96c.@$1 05 ⅌ bushel....Nothing really new in Barley....Barley-malt quoted about steady, but quite dull....Oats have been quoted lower, on a very limited inquiry for supplies for trade purposes, closing irregularly; sales have been reported of only two car-loads of old Mixed Western, from track, at 85c.; a small lot of do., from pier, at 81c.; 500 bags do., also from pier, at 83c.; a car-load of old Mixed State at 85c.; another of old White, do. at 90c., and a few odd lots of new crop Jersey, &c., within the range of 65c.@75c. ⅌ bushel. For forward delivery, sales were reported of 30,000 bushels prime new Mixed Western (No. 2 Chicago,) seller September, at 47c. ⅌ bushel....The stock of Oats in store at this point has been reduced from 145,090 bushels last Monday, to 26,358 bushels to-day....Feed in demand and quoted at from $20@$32 50 ⅌ ton....Stock of Grain in store at this port, 1,991,648 bushels Wheat, 874,419 bushels Corn, 28,400 bushels Rye, 26,384 bushels Oats, 107,027 bushels Malt, 12,623 bushels Peas.

Stock of Grain in Store at this Port.

	1874. Aug. 3. Bushels.	1874. July 27. Bushels.	1873. Aug. 4. Bushels.
Wheat	1,991,648	1,983,131	243,699
Corn	874,419	695,303	1,334,901
Oats	26,384	145,099	887,188
Barley	......	......	8,592
Rye	28,400	28,400	196,181
Peas	12,623	13,110	17,199
Malt	107,027	97,858	228,927
Grand total	3,040,501	2,967,991	2,886,684

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Domestic Cloth, 600 rolls sold at 13½c., quoted firm, but otherwise dull. We quote: Bags at 11½c.@12c.; Calcutta Bagging at 10c.@10½c.; Domestic Bagging at 13½c.

HAY AND STRAW—Bale Hay has been in request at steady rates, with shipping stock, poor to strictly prime, quoted at 70c.@[illegible], and the range of retailing qualities at from $1 10@$1 40 ⅌ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 75c.@[illegible]. Straw has been in demand, with Oat within the range of 80c.@95c., and Rye at 45c.@70c. ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Dull at former figures. Sales, 100 bales Jute Butts at 2 11-16c., currency.

HOPS—Quiet at unchanged prices; sales, 1,000 [illegible] on private terms.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Laths have been quoted quiet, however, a very moderate inquiry, on the basis of $1 75 for Eastern ⅌ thousand. Lime has been selling moderately, with Common Rockland quoted at $1 10@$1 25, and Lump at $1 50@$1 60 ⅌ bbl. Portland Cement at $4 75@$5; Roman, $4; Rosendale, $1 30@$1 65 ⅌ bbl., afloat and delivered. Lumber has been in fair demand, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $17@$19 for lots to order, and $15@$17 for cargoes; Southern Pine, $27@$35; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Black Walnut, [illegible] [illegible] foot; Shingles within the range of $7@$10 [illegible] for Extra Shaved Pine, and $17@$27 for Cypress.

MOLASSES—Has been in fair demand and held firmly; offerings limited. We quote: Cuba Muscovado refining, [illegible]; Grocery do. at [illegible]; Cuba, Centrifugal, 25c.@37c.; Porto Rico, 45c.@67c.; [illegible]

$4 40; 4d. and 5d., $4 50@$4 65; 3d. and 4d., $5 25@$5 40; 3d., fine, $5 65@$6 15; 2d., $5 75@$6 90. Cut Spikes, all sizes, $4@$4 15; Finishing stock, $5 40@$5 90; Clinch stock, $5 50@$8 ⅌ keg.

NAVAL STORES—Resin steady but quiet, on the basis of $2 20 for Strained; sales, 600 bbls....Tar and Pitch inactive, but quoted as before....Spirits Turpentine has been more active and quoted firmer, with sales reported of 360 bbls. merchantable, in lots, part to arrive, at 35c.@35½c., closing at 35¼c.@35½c. ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude dull, with bulk stock quoted at 5c....Refined very quiet, with early deliveries quoted here at 11¾c.@12c., the latter an extreme. And at Philadelphia at 11⅝c.@11¾c....Refined, in cases, 16¾c.@17c....Naphtha, 7¼c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been again quoted higher, on a fairly active inquiry, almost wholly for Western Mess. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 850 bbls. Western Mess at $23, and 20 bbls. Prime Mess at $20; and for forward delivery, of Western Mess, 750 bbls., August options, at $23, and 500 bbls., September, at $23 ⅌ bbl....Dressed Hogs in request on the basis of 9c.@9¼c. for City....Cut Meats in moderate demand and held quite firmly. Sales embrace 500 fresh Bellies at 10c., 25 bxs. Rib Bellies, 11 lbs., at 11c; 35 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12c.; 500 Pickled Hams at 15c.; 1,000 Smoked Hams at 15c.@16½c.; 2,500 Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c., and 1,000 Smoked do. at 9c.@9¼c. ⅌ lb....Bacon quoted steady, but dull; 75 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 11c. Long and short clear, Winter deliveries, quoted at 9¼c. asked....Lard has been in fair request for early delivery at firmer prices. Sales, 300 tcs. Western Steam at 13 9-16c.@13⅝c., chiefly at 13 9-16c.; 370 tcs. City do. at 13¼c.; 50 tcs. No. 1 at 12⅞c., with Refined quoted at 14¼c. And for forward delivery a brisk inquiry has been noted at much stronger rates, closing, however, less buoyantly. Sales have been reported of 500 tcs. Western Steam, August, at 13 9-16c., closing at 13⅝c. reported bid, and 3,250 tcs. do., September, at 13⅞c.@14c., closing with 13 15-16c. asked....Beef quiet at former figures; sales, 90 bbls. We quote at from $11 50@$13 50 for Plain Mess; $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess; $20@$22 for Prime Mess; $24 for India Mess; $25@$26 for Extra do. ⅌ tierce; Beef Hams at $27 for best Summer-cured Western....Butter has been in rather better request, with more steadiness noted in the finer grades. We quote the range on firkins, tubs, and pails from 22c.@31c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 31c.@33c. for extra choice; 16c.@21c. for ordinary to very choice Western, and 24c.@27c. for fancy do....Cheese has been only moderately active at about former figures. Export call tamer. Offerings of Western light Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 11c.@13c., chiefly at 11½c.@12½c., for good to choice; State Dairy, 7c.@11½c.; Western, 6c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

RICE—Has been in request, in a jobbing way, with Carolina quoted at $7 62½@$9 25 for common to very choice. Rangoon at $6 37½@$6 75, free, and $2 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 37½, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Has been inactive at 5½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Have been generally inactive but steady. No stock of Calcutta Linseed here or at Boston. Calcutta quoted nominal at $2 50, gold, here, and $2 37½, gold, to arrive. Of Bombay, 2,000 bags reported sold, at $2 55, gold, time. Rough Flax has been quoted on the basis of $2 07½@$2 10. Clover at 10c.@10½c.; Timothy at $3 35@$3 50 ⅌ bushel.

SPICES—Most kinds of stock are attracting more attention, and are held with increasing firmness. Mace quoted at $1 17½@$1 25 for common to prime; No. 1 Nutmegs, $1 14@$1 16½; Cassia at 23½c.; Cloves at 45c.@46c.; East India Pepper at 22½c.@23c.; White Pepper at 26½c.; Pimento at 12½c.@13c.; Ginger at 11½c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb., gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been held more firmly, but have been rather quiet, buyers having been reluctant to advance their bids above previous quotations. Sales, 974 hhds. refining Cuba, about low fair to about good, at 7¾c.@8¼c.; 536 bxs. Clayed and 10,175 bags Manila on private terms. And on Saturday evening, 800 hhds. refining Cuba, at 8c. ⅌ lb. We now quote, (as representing bids and asking rates,) fair Refining at 7¾c.@8c.; good do. at 8⅛c.@8¼c.; prime do., 8¼c.@8⅜c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8½c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8¾c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7¼c.@8c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7¾c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been moderately active, with Crushed quoted at 10⅞c.; Powdered at 11c.; Granulated at 11c.; A's at 10c.@10½c., and Yellow at 8⅝c.@9⅞c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow firm and wanted; sales equal to 215,000 lbs. Good to strictly Prime, at 7⅞c.@8⅛c.....Stearine in demand, with Best City quoted at 16½c., at 16c.@16¼c. Sales 16 tcs. Western, at 16¼c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been quite moderately inquired for at essentially unaltered prices. We quote; Gunpowder, common to choicest, 40c.@$1 45; Hyson, common to choicest, 28c.@$1 05; Young Hyson; common to choicest, 30c.@$1 28; Hyson Skin, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Twankay, common to finest, 22c.@35c.; Oolong, common to choicest, 24c.@$1 25; Souchong, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Congo, common to finest, 30c.@95c.; Uncolored Japan, common to finest, 35c.@[illegible]

WHISKY—Lower on reported sales of 225 bbls. at $1 02@$1 03, closing dull at $1 02 ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderately active business has been reported in the way of berth freights at rather steadier rates, chiefly in the line of Grain engagements by steam for British ports, general cargo offerings having been comparatively limited. The chartering movement has been slow, with rates quoted weak. Demand mostly for vessels suited to the Petroleum and Grain trades, chiefly the former. ....For Liverpool, the engagements reported, since our last, have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 6¾d. ⅌ 60 lbs.; 300 bbls. Resin on private terms; and, by steam, 40,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@7d.; 24,000 bushels Wheat at 7¼d. ⅌ bushel; 3,100 bxs. Cheese at 40s.@45s., chiefly at 40s.; a small lot of Butter at 45s. ⅌ ton. Also a British steam-ship, 989 tons, hence, with about 8,000 quarters Grain at 5s. ⅌ quarter. And a British bark, 446 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. And another, 756 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by sail, 8,000 bushels Grain at 6d. ⅌ 56 lbs., and by steam, 7,500 bxs. Cheese, via Southampton, mainly at 60s.; also a British bark, 516 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, 48,000 bushels Grain at 5½d. ⅌ bushel....For Bristol, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn at 6½d. ⅌ bushel....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 469 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain at 5s. 4½d.; an Italian bark, 602 tons, hence, with about 3,500 quarters do. at 5s. 4½d. ⅌ quarter....For the United Kingdom direct, a Norwegian bark, hence with about 2,800 bbls. Naphtha at 5s., with option of Antwerp....For Antwerp, by steam, 2,000 quarters Grain at 7d.@7½d. ⅌ bushel....For Bremen, by steam, 200 cases Tobacco at 30s....For Rotterdam, by steam, 16,000 bushels Grain at 7d. ⅌ bushel, and 100 hhds. Tobacco at 35s....For Dantzic, a German bark, 420 tons, hence with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl....For Marseilles, an American brig, 381 tons, hence, with about 1,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, and 1,000 bbls. Naphtha at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; and an American schooner, with Tobacco, from Baltimore, reported at 27s. 6d....For Taganrog, a British steam-ship, 1,420 tons, with locomotives, &c., reported at equal to 20s. ⅌ ton....For St. Jago, an American brig, 303 tons, with Coal, reported from Baltimore at $4, gold....For Pernambuco, a Norwegian bark, 324 tons, with Flour from Baltimore, at $1 25 ⅌ bbl....For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,154 tons, with Coal, reported from Baltimore, at $6, currency....For Baltimore, an American brig, 410 tons, with Marble, from Leghorn, reported at $2,300, currency.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—To-day is a bank and general holiday in this city.

LONDON, Aug. 3—6 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 82½c.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Monday,) Aug. 3, Joseph McGuire sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of G. S. Sedgwick, Esq., Referee, the four-story brick house and lot, 18.9 by 100.5, on the south side of Sixty-sixth street, 118.9 feet east of Second avenue, to Charles Hellniegel, plaintiff in the legal action, for $3,100 over mortgage of $9,000; total, $12,100.

The same auctioneer sold, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of Sidney H. Stuart, Esq., Referee, the three story and basement brown-stone house, and lot 18.9 by 99.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth street, 356.3 feet east of Seventh avenue, to David Warwick, for $3,000 over mortgage and interest, amounting to $9,515; total, $12,515.

James M. Miller sold, by order of Samuel A. Steele, Receiver of the Oxygen Gas-light Company, all the right, title, equity, and redemption of the said company in and to the premises 200 by 98.9 feet on the north side of Forty-first street, 100 feet east of Eleventh avenue, to A. W. Turney, the owner of the fee simple, for $250. The sale was made merely for the purpose of quieting title.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day at the the Exchange are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett, Supreme Court sale, under the direction of Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the premises on the north side of One Hundred and Eleventh street, 300 feet east of Second avenue, 25 by 100.11¾.

By Lespinasse & Friedman, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of George Waddington, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 20 by 100.5, on the north side of Forty-sixth street, 175 feet west of Lexington avenue.

By Wm. Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 18 by 75.7½, on the north side of One Hundred and Nineteenth street, 18 feet east of Fourth avenue.

BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Saturday, August 1, plans for new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported to the department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendent, as follows:

Projected Buildings.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth street, south side, 150 feet east of Willis avenue, two frame dwellings, each two and one half stories, 20 by 30; Thomas Overington, owner.

Sixth avenue, west side, 25 feet west of Fifty-seventh street, two brick stores, five second-class dwellings, each two stories, 25 by 76; G. G. Yvelin, owner.

Fifty-seventh street, 75 feet west of Sixth avenue, one brick stable, two-story, 34 by 60; G. G. Yvelin, owner.

Locust avenue, 75 feet east of Grove street, Fairmount, one frame dwelling, two stories, 20 by 22; Caroline Pfleum, owner.

East Seventeenth street, No. 422, one brick store and tenement, 5 stories, 25 by 54; S. Niewenhous, owner.

Eleventh avenue, west side, between Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh streets, one brick store and tenement, four stories, 25 by 65; John Quinn, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Avenue D, No. 65, unsafe rear wall; J. Matthewson & Son, agents.

Avenue D, No. 67, unsafe rear wall; J. Matthewson & Son, agents.

Forsyth street, No. 44, unsafe stairs and chimneys; B. P. Beekman, agent.

Henry street, No. 101, unsafe generally; Francis Meehan, owner.

Elizabeth street, No. 15, unsafe rear foundation wall; M. [illegible], owner.

Leonard street, No. 68, unsafe fence wall and chimneys; Joseph [illegible], owner.

[illegible] street, No. 20, unsafe east gable wall and [illegible] of oven; S. S. Mead, owner.

[illegible] street, No. 331, unsafe front awning; [illegible] Wray, owner.

[illegible], No. 99, unsafe north pier of front wall; J. [illegible] & Son, agents.

[illegible] street, No. 94, unsafe front wall and gutter; [illegible] of Trinity Church, owners.

First avenue, No. 899, unsafe rear foundation wall; Mrs. M. A. Neilson, owner.

First avenue, No. 953, unsafe north gable wall and brick pier on rear; Wm. A. Juch, owner.

Hester street, No. 140, unsafe plastering of rear rooms; Peter Asten, agent.

Hester street, No. 142½, unsafe westerly brick wall; Peter Asten, agent.

Hester street, No. 162, in dangerously unsafe condition; Alicia Kerrigan, owner.

Hudson street, (rear,) No. 336, unsafe front and rear walls; A. Dunham, owner.

Prince street, No. 72, unsafe front wall; estate of Geo. F. Bellows, owner.

Pearl street, No. 306, unsafe rear brick extension and chimneys; S. T. Jarvis, agent.

Sullivan street, No. 67, unsafe wooden stoop and balcony posts; Wm. C. Browning, owner.

Spring street, No. 275, unsafe east wall and roof beams; A. K. Ely, owner.

Broadway, No. 680, unsafe southerly gable and rear walls; East River National Bank, owner.

East Thirteenth street, No. 440, unsafe stair handrail; Foley estate, owner.

Greene street, No. 81, unsafe (rear) wooden extension; Wm. T. Draper, owner.

Reported for Unsafe Chimneys.

Suffolk street, No. 130; Chas. C. Pinckney, agent.

Suffolk street, No. 128; James Duff, owner.

West Fifteenth street, No. 5, (rear;) J. H. Banker, owner.

Sullivan street, Nos. 225 and 227; Richd. Ammerman, agent.

Sullivan street, Nos. 219 and 221; Saml. Weeks, Jr., owner.

Bowery, No. 102; Andrew Yost, agent.

Avenue D, No. 60; F. Rosenthal, owner.

East Third street, No. 305; Solomon Frank, owner.

East Third street, No. 297; Henry Zeigler, owner.

EXCHANGE SALES—MONDAY, AUG. 3.

NEW-YORK.

By Joseph McGuire.

1 four-story brick house and lot, 18.9x100.5, s. s. 66th st., 118.9 ft. e. of 2d av	$12,100
1 three-story and basement brown-stone house and lot, 18.9x99.11, on s. s. of 126th st., 356.3 ft. e. of 7th av	12,515

By James M. Miller.

All right, title, and equity of Oxygen Gas-light Company in plot of land 200x98.9 on n. s. of 41st st., 100 ft. e. of 11th av	$250

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Aug. 1.

Cherry st., n. e. corner of James st., 25x59.10	$30,000
Marble st., southerly corner of Washington-av., Upper Morrisania, 100x108	5,000
3d st., n. s., 120 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x77.5	14,500
13th st., s. s., 299 ft. w. of Avenue C, 23.1x103.3	14,350
30th st., No. 340, being also No. 4 Phelps place, s. s., 147.6 ft. w. of 1st av., 22.6x98.9	17,000
Same property	19,000
39th st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9	20,000
48th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 7th av., 18.9x100.5	22,000
74th st., n. s., 317.2 ft. e. of 1st av., 20.10x59.10	4,000
75th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 1st av., 85x102.2	60,000
113th st., s. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d av., 15x110.10	8,000
Washington av., n. w. corner of Fitch st., 54x100; Fitch st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Washington av., 25x108, one plot, West Farms	8,500
3d av., w. s., 26.5 ft. n. of 88th st., 50x100	54,000
9th av., w. s., 100 ft. n. of 36th st., 25x75	26,500

LEASE RECORDED.

Leonard st., No. 20, s. s., 21 years, per year	$1,900

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IN THE TWENTY-THIRD WARD, AN eight-room cottage, with modern improvements, situate on high ground, in first-class neighborhood, convenient to horse or steam cars, on reasonable terms. Inquire of JAMES S. PARSHALL, Washington av., cor. 167th st., Morrisania.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP.—NO. 18 East, No. 11 West 57th; No. 1 East 53d; No. 18 West 53d; No. 17 East 48th; 5th av., Nos. 614, 675, 781. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICH FARMING LANDS
IN NEBRASKA.
Now for Sale very Cheap!
TEN YEARS' CREDIT, INTEREST ONLY 6 PER CENT.
SEND FOR "THE PIONEER,"

A handsome Illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law, a NEW NUMBER just published, mailed free to all parts of the world. Address,

O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner, Union Pacific Railroad,
Omaha, Neb.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

EXECUTORS' SALE—ESTATE OF MRS. J. W. SCHMIDT.
THURSDAY, AUG. 6,
at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, three-story high-stoop brick house and lot, No. 63 Clinton place, adjoining Brevoort House; Sailors' Snug Harbor lease; $200 per annum; lot, 25x93.11; house contains twenty-two rooms.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

FOR RENT—ST. JAMES HOTEL, BALTIMORE.—This hotel will be finished the 1st of October next. It is situated at the corner of Charles and Centre sts., opposite the Washington Monument, in the most fashionable locality. Occupies about 90 by 155 feet. No hotel in Baltimore possesses greater advantages.
Apply to Messrs. J. S. GITTINGS & CO.,
Bankers, Baltimore.

STORE TO LET.
No. 55 CHAMBERS ST., running through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire of ALEX. T. STEWART'S Agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 P. M.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE LARGE SIX-STORY store building, 25 by 114, with fine, dry basement, No. 27 Barclay st., near Broadway; in complete order, suitable for any business.
GEO. W. WELSH, No. 253 Greenwich st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S
GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.
IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH WATER AND wine cooler, is the best food and ice keeper. Send for book. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

AUCTION SALES.

J. W. CAMPBELL, Jr., Auctioneer.

BANKRUPT SALE OF ENTIRE STOCK, fixtures, fine horse, wagon, &c., of J. Albert See, grocery and tea store, No. 405 Hudson st., corner of Barrow, on THURSDAY, Aug. 13, 1874, by J. W. Campbell, Jr., auctioneer. EDWARD C. HAZARD, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—ORANGE, N. J.—THE SUBscriber will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M., the stock and fixtures of Andrew Britton's shoe establishment, corner of Main and Park sts. Sale positive. Terms to be made known on the day of sale. S. W. BALDWIN, Assignee.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WE OFFER AN UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR profitable investment without risk. The business is a practical monopoly, and will bear investigation. Call and examine. ROBERTS & CO., No. 119 Liberty st.

A CONFECTIONERY AND NEWS STORE, with rooms, for sale cheap; low rent. No. 177 Bridge st., Brooklyn.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d st. bet. 7th and 8th avs.

FINANCIAL.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY,
Bankers, No. 10 Pine st.
JERSEY CITY SEVENS,
and other municipal bonds for sale. Drafts on London in sums to suit. Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
[illegible]

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND BONDS
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Principal payable in Gold in 20 years; Interest 8 per cent. in currency, or 7 per cent. in sterling money.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED TO RETIRE THE OUTSTANDING INCOME BONDS, OR TO FUND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COMPANY.

They are a Second Mortgage on the entire unsold lands of the road, now amounting to

Over 11,000,000 Acres;

and will be a First Lien on the lands, when the $10,400,000 Land Grant Bonds (one-half of which is already provided for) are retired; the further sale of 1,250,000 acres, at prices heretofore realized, would cancel the now remaining balance of Land Grant Bonds, when this bond would become a First Mortgage on nearly 10,000,000 acres, the value of which is much more than sufficient to cover the entire issue of Sinking Fund Bonds; besides which, these Bonds are a Mortgage on the Road, its Franchises and Equipment, subject to the First Mortgage and the Government Lien.

ONE PER CENT. OF THE BONDS withdrawn annually and redeemed at par.

The Sinking Fund Bonds are offered in exchange for the outstanding Income Bonds, at the rate of Six of the new bonds for Five of the Incomes; which, considering that the latter are not Mortgage Bonds, is a very advantageous change of investment.

Exchanges can now be made, or information obtained, at the

Office of the Company IN BOSTON,

Or at

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
DREXEL BUILDING,

Or at the

President's Office, No. 23 Nassau St.
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN
Southern Railway Co.
Second Mortgage
7 PER CENT. BONDS.
COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY
ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

ATLANTA AND RICHMOND AIR LINE RAILWAY.

The committee of the First Mortgage Bondholders of the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railway Company hereby give notice, under and in pursuance of the provisions of the "Bondholders' Agreement," that there will be a meeting of the subscribers to said agreement, their representatives or assigns, in the City of New-York, at the office of Lancaster, Brown & Co., on FRIDAY, the 7th day of August next, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of ratifying an arrangement or settlement of the claims of said Bondholders, without resorting to foreclosure proceedings, upon terms which said Bondholders' Committee consider advisable. Bondholders who cannot be present may be represented by proxy.

GEORGE H. MUMFORD, ADRIAN ISELIN,
JOHN H. FISHER, SKIPWITH WILMER,
HIRAM W. SIBLEY, EUGENE KELLY,
R. R. McALPINE, LUCIUS TUCKERMAN,
ALEXANDER P. IRVIN, Committee.
New-York, July 9, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH
AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
New-York, July 13, 1874.

The Board of Managers of this Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates. This Dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE FEB. 1, UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce, of New-York, on and after SATURDAY, THE 1ST OF AUGUST NEXT.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Tuesday, 4th of August next.

By order of the Board, JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

TERRE HAUTE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD COMPANY. SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TERRE HAUTE, July 27, 1874.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Aug. 10, 1874, to stockholders registered on the books of the Company on the 31st day of May, 1874. Eastern dividend payable at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

W. H. BUCKINGHAM, Secretary.

THIRTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Corner 3d av. and 9th st., (Bible House.)

Surplus 1st of July, 1874 .... $225,099 00

A Dividend of TEN PER CENT. will be paid on and after the 1st August.

First-class risks respectfully solicited.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 153 BROADWAY, July 25, 1874.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	275,000

A Dividend of Ten per Cent. on the Capital Stock will be paid Aug. 1, 1874.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1874.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Four per Cent., free of taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank, on and after Monday, 10th inst. The transfer-book will be closed until 11th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF the Manhattan Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, the 10th of August.

J. S. HARBERGER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1874.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Aug. 1, 1874. The transfer-books will be closed from July 25 to Aug. 3.

WILLIAM A. NASH, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
NEW-YORK, July 31, 1874.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Aug. 10 proximo.

H. W. FORD, Cashier.

THE COUPONS ON MIDLAND PACIFIC RAILway Company Bonds due Aug. 1 will be paid on and after that date at the St. Nicholas National Bank, New-York City.

B. F. SMITH, President.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STAMPED ENVELOPES AND NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, July 13, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing all the "Stamped Envelopes" and "Newspaper Wrappers" which this Department may require for public and official use during a period of four (4) years, commencing on the 1st day of October, 1874, viz.:

STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No. 1. Note size, 2¾ by 5¼ inches—two qualities.
No. 2. Ordinary letter size, 3 1-16 by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 3. Full letter size, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—three qualities.
No. 4. Full letter size, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap, 3⅜ by 5½ inches—one quality.
No. 5. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches—three qualities.
No. 6. Extra letter size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches, (for circulars,) ungummed on flap—one quality.
No. 7. Official size, 3 15-16 by 8⅞ inches—two qualities.
No. 8. Extra official size, 4⅜ by 10¼ inches—one quality.

STAMPED NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS.

6⅝ by 9½ inches, (round cut,) one quality.

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

Also, the following official stamped envelopes for use of the Post Office Department, viz.:

No. 1.—Size, 3¼ by 5½ inches.
No. 2.—Size, 3½ by 6⅜ inches.
No. 3.—Size, 4 by 9 inches.
No. 4.—Size, 4½ by 10 inches.

EMBOSSING, WATER-MARKS, PRINTING, PAPER, STYLE OF MANUFACTURE.

All the above Envelopes and Wrappers must be embossed with postage stamps of such denominations, styles, and colors, must have such water-marks or other devices to prevent imitation, and must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct. The envelopes must be made in the most thorough manner, equal in every respect to the samples furnished to bidders by the Department. The paper must be of approved quality, specially manufactured for the purpose.

DIES.

The dies for embossing the postage stamps on the envelopes and wrappers are to be executed to the satisfaction of the Postmaster General, in the best style, and they are to be provided, renewed, and kept in order at the expense of the contractor. The Department reserves the right of requiring new dies for any stamps or denominations of stamps not now used, and any changes of dies or colors shall be made without extra charge.

Before entering into a contract the successful bidder may be required to prepare and submit new dies for the approval of the Department. The use of the present dies may or may not be continued.

The dies, as soon as made, shall become the property of the United States, and shall be safely and securely kept by the contractor, and should the use of any of them be temporarily or permanently discontinued they shall be promptly turned over to the Post Office Department, or its agent, as the Postmaster General may direct.

GUM.

The envelopes must be thoroughly and perfectly gummed, the gumming on the flap of each (except for circulars) to be put on by hand, not less than half an inch the entire length; the wrappers to be also hand-gummed not less than three-fourths of an inch in width across the end.

SECURITY FROM FIRE AND THEFT.

Bidders are notified that the Department will require, as a condition of the contract, that the envelopes and wrappers shall be manufactured and stored in apartments separate and distinct from those in which any other work is done, and in such a manner as to insure security against loss by fire or theft.

The manufactory must at all times be subject to the inspection of an agent of the Department, who will require the stipulations of the contract to be faithfully observed.

The contractor, his employés, and agents shall conform to such regulations as the Department may from time to time adopt for the security of the Government.

PACKING.

All envelopes and wrappers must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound on all the edges and corners with cotton or linen cloth glued on, each box to contain not less than two hundred and fifty of the note and letter sizes, and one hundred each of the official or extra official size, separately. The newspaper wrappers to be packed in boxes, to contain not less than two hundred and fifty each. The boxes are to be wrapped and securely fastened in strong manila paper, and sealed so as to safely bear transportation by mail for delivery to postmasters. When two thousand or more envelopes or wrappers are required to fill the order of a postmaster, the straw or pasteboard boxes containing the same must be packed in strong wooden cases, well strapped with hoop-iron, and addressed; but when less than two thousand are required, proper labels of direction, to be furnished by an agent of the Department, must be placed upon each package by the contractor. Wooden cases, containing envelopes or wrappers, to be transported by water routes, must be provided with suitable water-proofing. The whole to be done under the inspection and direction of an agent of the Department.

DELIVERY.

These envelopes and wrappers must be ready for delivery on the 1st day of October, 1874, and thereafter must be promptly furnished and delivered, complete in all respects, in such quantities as may be required to fill the daily orders of Postmasters; the deliveries to be made either at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., or at the office of an agent duly authorized to inspect and receive the same; the place of delivery to be at the option of the Postmaster General, and the cost of delivering, as well as all expense of storing, packing, addressing, labeling, and water-proofing to be paid by the contractor.

OFFICE ROOMS AND FURNITURE.

An agent of the department will have supervision of the manufacture, storage, and issue of the stamped envelopes and wrappers, and he shall at all times have full and free access to the apartments, safes, and vaults where the same are manufactured and stored, for the purpose of inspecting the same; and the contractor shall furnish him and his clerks suitable office and desk room for the transaction of the business of his agency, without cost to the Government.

The contractor may also be required to furnish, without charge, suitable and properly-furnished rooms for use of the Post Office in registering packages of envelopes and wrappers to be forwarded through the mails.

STOCK ON HAND.

The contractor shall at all times keep on hand a stock of the several kinds and denominations of envelopes and wrappers, subject to the control of the agent of the department, in all stages of manufacture, sufficient to meet all orders of the department, and to provide against any and all contingencies that may be likely to occur during the existence of the contract, so that each and every order of the department may be promptly filled.

PAYMENTS.

Payments for stamped envelopes and wrappers actually issued and delivered will be made quarterly, after proper examination and adjustment of accounts.

AWARD.

The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for all the envelopes and wrappers, the prices to be calculated on the basis of the number used of the several grades during the last fiscal year, which was as follows:

No. 1, note size, first quality	2,385,000
No. 1, note size, second quality	139,500
No. 2, ordinary letter size, first quality	16,119,100
No. 2, ordinary letter size, second quality	3,596,750
No. 2, ordinary letter size, third quality	949,000
No. 3, full letter size, first quality	52,986,000
No. 3, full letter size, second quality	4,716,500
No. 3, full letter size, third quality	1,566,500
No. 4, full letter size, ungummed	7,033,750
No. 5, extra letter size, first quality	23,079,250
No. 5, extra letter size, second quality	1,106,250
No. 5, extra letter size, third quality	311,500
No. 6, extra letter size, ungummed	2,832,750
No. 7, official size, first quality	220,700
No. 7, official size, second quality	716,950
No. 8, extra official size, first quality	34,250
No. 9, newspaper wrappers	21,421,750
Total	138,815,500

OFFICIAL STAMPED ENVELOPES.

No 1, letter size	3,897,750
No. 2, extra letter size	1,523,250
No. 3, official size	645,750
No. 4, extra official size	81,800
Total	6,148,550

AGREEMENT BONDS.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing with the Postmaster General to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, ($200,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the Departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved August 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond, with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

CONTRACT NOT ASSIGNABLE.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

RESERVATIONS.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the department stamped envelopes and wrappers inferior to those now in use.

EXTENSION.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth shall govern in such extended contract.

SAMPLES.

Specimens of the envelopes and wrappers for which proposals are invited, showing the different qualities and colors of paper required, the cuts, and style of gumming, with blank forms of bids, may be had on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General.

This advertisement, and a specimen of the sample envelopes and wrappers furnished by the Department, must be attached to and made part of each bid.

GUARANTEE—PROPOSALS.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee, signed by at least two responsible parties.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes or wrappers, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the Department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Stamped Envelopes and Newspaper Wrappers," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

J. W. MARSHALL, Postmaster General.

PAVING WORTH ST.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Department of Public Works until 12 o'clock, noon, Aug. [illegible], [illegible] for regulating, grading, paving, [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS
FOR FURNISHING
PRINTING PAPER AND STATIONERY.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Springfield, July 25, 1874.

In accordance with the provisions of the statute law of the State of Illinois, entitled "An act to revise the law in relation to State contracts," in force July 1, 1874, the Commissioners of State Contracts hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Secretary of State, until 10 o'clock A. M. of Monday, Sept. 7, 1874, for furnishing all the printing paper and other paper and stationery that may be required for the use of the State, for the term of two years from and after the first Monday of November, 1874. The articles to be furnished are classified as follows:

1st. Printing Paper.
2d. Paper for Blanks, Covers, &c.
3d. Stationery and other Paper.

FIRST.

For furnishing 2,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 45 pounds to the ream, and 1,000 reams, or as much more as may be required, of book paper, 25 by 38 inches, to weigh not less than 60 pounds to the ream, and to be of the same quality as the sample furnished by the Secretary of State, 1,000 reams of the 45-pound paper, and 500 reams of the 60-pound paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, at the State-house in the City of Springfield, on or before the first day of January, 1875, and the balance at such time thereafter as may be required by the Secretary of State, and upon his order.

SECOND.

For furnishing, in the quantities named, or more, if required by the Secretary of State, the following:

100 reams of tea color cover paper, 20x25 inches, to weigh not less than 25 pounds per ream.
15 reams of flat letter paper, 10x16 inches, to weigh not less than 12 pounds per ream.
250 reams of flat cap paper, 14x17 inches, to weigh not less than 14 pounds per ream.
20 reams of double flat cap paper, 17x28 inches, to weigh not less than 28 pounds per ream.
10 reams of demy paper, 16x21 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
20 reams of folio paper, 17x22 inches, to weigh not less than 24 pounds per ream.
15 reams of medium paper, 18x23 inches, to weigh not less than 40 pounds per ream.
1,000 sheets of Crane's bond paper, No. 21, 17x22 inches; 2,500 sheets, 17x28, and 7,000 sheets, 22x28 inches.

All of the above paper to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield; said delivery to be made within ten days after notice to the contractor, in such quantities, from time to time, as the Secretary of State shall direct; said paper to be equal in all respects to the samples furnished for the inspection of bidders, and which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

THIRD.

For furnishing the following paper and other articles of stationery, in the quantities named, or more if required by the Secretary of State:

115 reams legal cap paper, 8½x13 inches, 16 pounds per ream.
55 reams legal cap paper, 8½x14 inches, 18 pounds per ream.
20 reams foolscap paper, 8x13 inches, 14 pounds per ream.
50 reams letter paper, 8x10 inches, 10 pounds per ream.
115 reams packet letter, half-sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams packet, whole sheets, 8½x11 inches, 12 pounds per ream.
20 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.

(The three items last mentioned to have official heads for each of the several departments of the State Government, as per samples, and to be ruled as may be required.)

50 reams note paper, 8½x5½ inches, 8 pounds per ream.
6 reams blotting paper, 19x24 inches, 120 pounds per ream.
20 reams manila wrapping paper, 24x36 inches, 28 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 25x36 inches, 50 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 30x40 inches, 60 pounds per ream.
25 reams wrapping paper, 40x48 inches, 125 pounds per ream.
35 reams Post Office paper, 20x25 inches, 25 pounds per ream.
300 reams Manila tissue paper, 11x15 inches, 1½ pounds per ream.
25,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 6.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 6.
15,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 11.
5,000 envelopes, white, plain, No. 12.
10,000 envelopes, buff, plain, No. 12.
70,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 6.
40,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 9.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 10.
5,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 11.
22,000 envelopes, white, lithographed, No. 12.
20 dozen bottles carmine ink.
350 quarts chemical writing fluid, (Arnold's.)
30 quarts copying ink.
30 dozen boxes eyelets.
15 eyelet sets and punches.
35 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 2.
10 gross Faber's lead pencils, hexagon, No. 3.
3 gross Faber's red and blue pencils.
2 gross Faber's ink and pencil erasers, combined.
3 5 dozen inkstands.
12 dozen ivory folders.
6 dozen letter-clips.
3 dozen letter-binders, (Sisson's magic.)
5 dozen letter-books.
4 dozen letter-files, (Shipman's, 500 pages each.)
45,000 McGill's paper fasteners.
5 dozen McGill's paper fastener presses.
25 quarts mucilage, (quarts.)
3 gross mucilage, (8 oz. flats.)
5 dozen mucilage fountains.
12 dozen paper weights.
5 dozen paper shears.
35 gross penholders, (rubber and wood.)
12 gross pins.
10 dozen boxes quill pens.
1 gross quills.
25 dozen spools red tape.
170 gross rubber bands, assorted.
25 dozen rubber erasers.
20 dozen rubber copying sheets, (10x12 inches.)
10 dozen rulers, assorted sizes.
4 dozen ruling pens.
35 pounds sealing-wax.
3 dozen sponge glasses.
15 dozen steel erasers.
150 gross steel pens, assorted.
400 pounds twine, assorted.
35,000 blank warrants, lithographed, as per samples, for use of the Auditor of Public Accounts.
200 blank State teachers' certificates, on parchment 16x20 inches, lithographed, as per sample, for use of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

All of said articles and supplies to be delivered to the Secretary of State, on his order, at the State-house, in the City of Springfield, and to be equal in all respects to the samples which may be seen at the office of the Secretary of State.

Separate bids must be made for each of the three foregoing classes, and must specify the price per ream for each of the several kinds of paper; the price per thousand for envelopes, and the price per gross, dozen, &c., for each of the other articles of stationery mentioned. No contract will be made at a higher rate than five per centum greater than the market price for such paper and articles, at wholesale, in the City of Chicago, at the time of making the contract, that being the maximum price fixed by law.

Each bid must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of $5,000, as liquidated damages, payable to the people of the State of Illinois, conditioned that if such bid is accepted, the person making it will, within ten days after the award is made, enter into a contract as specified in this advertisement, and will execute a bond, conditioned for the faithful performance of such contract, in such sum as the Commissioners of State Contracts and the Governor shall determine. Each bidder must file his bond and a copy of his bid with the Governor when he files his bid with the Secretary of State, and no bid will be received by the Secretary of State until such bond shall have been deposited with the Governor.

The award of the several contracts will be made by the Commissioners of State Contracts as soon as the bids have been duly considered, and they reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to the Secretary of State.

GEO. H. HARLOW,
Secretary of State.
C. E. LIPPINCOTT,
Auditor P. A.
EDWARD RUTZ,
State Treasurer.
JAS. K. EDSALL,
Attorney General,
Commissioners of State Contracts.

PROPOSALS
FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1874.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 2d day of September, 1874, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

11,000 BUSHELS STATE OATS.
225 TONS TIMOTHY HAY.
65 TONS BAND-THRASHED STRAW.
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the Oats, Hay, and Straw on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 10th day of October, 1874.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery,
A. A. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
ROOM No. 61, ARMY BUILDING, CORNER HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR THE CONSTRUCTION [illegible]

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY, WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 1, 1874.

WRITTEN PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until 12 o'clock M., on the 1st day of September, 1874, for the delivery on the north wharf at West Point, N. Y., of the following quantities of Coal:

500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Stove size Pittston, Quartermaster's department.
400 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Egg size Pittston, Quartermaster's Department.
500 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Egg size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Stove size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Chestnut size Pittston, Military Academy.
100 tons (2,240 pounds per ton) Blacksmiths' Coal, Military Academy.

Name of coal and price of each kind, stated separately. The coal must be delivered between the 10th day of September and the 20th day of October next. Facilities (not including men) will be furnished.

Proposals to be addressed to

J. M. MARSHALL, First Lieutenant,
Fourth Artillery, Quartermaster Military Academy.

FOR BALLOT-BOXES.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Police Department until 10 o'clock A. M., Aug. 11, 1874, for making Two Hundred and Fifty Ballot-boxes.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE USE OF THE copartnership name "WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS," from and after this day will be continued by the undersigned, HENRY EVERDELL, alone, who resides in the City, County, and State of New-York.

Dated New-York, Aug. 1, 1874.

HENRY EVERDELL.

On the 1st day of August, 1874, personally appeared before me HENRY EVERDELL, known to me to be the same person mentioned in, and who executed, the foregoing certificate, and acknowledged to me that he executed the same.

FRANCIS B. ANTZ,
Notary Public, New-York County.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS has been dissolved, and the undersigned, having purchased the whole interest in the business, will continue the same under the same firm name.

New-York, Aug. 1, 1874.

HENRY EVERDELL.

HOHOKUS, N. J., Aug. 3, 1874.

THE FIRM OF SNIFFEN & BENDER IS this day dissolved by mutual consent.

JOHN H. SNIFFEN,
ABRAM H. BENDER.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

THOMAS J. POPE & BRO.
METALS.
NO. 292 PEARL ST.,
NEAR BEEKMAN ST., NEW-YORK.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM S. BANCROFT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Spencer Heacock, No. 79 Park place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of February, 1874.

CAROLINE T. BANCROFT,
Executrix.
SPENCER HEACOCK,
Executor.

f17-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW L. IRELAND, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of John B. Ireland, Esq., No. 200 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of May, 1874.

ISRAEL CORSE,
WILLIAM M. JOHNSON, } Executors.
JOHN B. IRELAND,

my19-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA GLOVER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Jonathan Edwards, Esq., No. 11 West Forty-seventh street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 23d day of March, 1874.

JONATHAN EDWARDS,
DANIEL GLOVER,
Administrators.

mh24-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL BLOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 37 West Thirty-fifth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of May, 1874.

HANNAH MARIA BLOIS, Executrix.

my12-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ARCHIBALD RUSSELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of H. L. Morris, Esq., No. 28 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 8d day of July, 1874.

HELEN B. RUSSELL, Executrix.

jy7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. STUYVESANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clifford A. Hand, at No. 51 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1874.

f10-1aw6mTu NICHOLAS W. S. CATLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY ANN CULLEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 13 West Thirty-sixth street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 9th day of March, 1874.

mh10-1aw6mTu* THOMAS T. COCK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCES C. ROBBINS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of George A. Robbins, Esq., No. 9 East 36th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1874.

THATCHER M. ADAMS,
GEORGE A. ROBBINS,
Executors.

ap8-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HIRAM V. MASON, late of the City of New-York, Secretary, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Edgar M. Mason, No. 31 Park row, Room No. 20, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February, 1875.—Dated New-York, the 1st day of August, 1874.

ANN E. MASON, Administratrix
of Hiram V. Mason, deceased.

au4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Theodore R. B. De Groot, Esq., No. 142 Fulton st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next. Dated, New-York, the 8th day of June, 1874.

ALICE E. DE GROOT, Administratrix.
THEODORE R. B. DE GROOT, Administrator.

je9-1aw6mTu*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 23d day of July, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of James Pollock, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, on the 17th day of August, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of George Heyman, Solomon Heyman, and Alexander Mack, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 7th day of September, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. OLIVER FISK, Marshal—Messenger.

NO. 4,821.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY FITCH, WILLIAM Y. FITCH, and HENRY FITCH, Jr., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Henry Fitch, William Y. Fitch, and Henry Fitch, Jr., of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 3d day of August, A. D. 1874.

JEREMIAH B. GRUMAN, Assignee,
No. 50 Water street, New-York City.

au4-1aw3wTu*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANDREW BRITTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment [illegible]

SHIPPING.

AMERICAN LINE.

THE AMERICAN STEAM-SHIP COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Weekly Mail Steam-ship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN.

Sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*ABBOTSFORD....Aug. 6 | OHIO....Aug. 27
PENNSYLVANIA....Aug. 13 | *KENILWORTH....Sept. 3
ILLINOIS....Aug. 20 | INDIANA....Sept. 10

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:

Cabin $75 to $100, according to accommodations.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed. Ample attendance is provided. Every steamer carries a surgeon and stewardess.

These steamers are supplied with life-rafts in addition to the usual life-boats and life-preservers.

Through tickets and through bills of lading issued between all prominent points.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents, No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., Liverpool. | N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Queenstown.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK. | FROM NEW-YORK.
*Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 5 | *Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26
Java, Saturday, Aug. 8 | Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2
Calabria, Wed'y, Aug. 12 | China, Saturday, Sept. 5
*Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 19 | *Russia, Wed'day, Sept. 9
Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22 | Java, Saturday, Sept. 12

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage at lowest rates. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP RUSSIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
BRITANNIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 15, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
OCEANIC....SATURDAY, Aug. 29, at 7 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage at low rates. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates at low rates.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

PASSAGE RATES REDUCED.
NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
STEAMER EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Australia, Wed'day. Aug. 5 | Europa, Wednesday. Aug. 19
Bolivia, Saturday... Aug. 8 | Ethiopia, Saturday. Aug. 22
Italia, Wed'day.... Aug. 12 | Anglia, Wednesday. Aug. 26
Elysia, Saturday... Aug. 15 | California, Sat'day. Aug. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA....Wednesday, Aug. 5
STATE OF VIRGINIA....Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA....Wednesday, Aug. 19

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

THE NEW STEAMSHIP STATE OF NEVADA will sail from the State Line Company's Pier, No. 36 North River, on WEDNESDAY next, Aug. 5. For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Italy....Aug. 8, 1 P. M. | Spain...Aug. 15, 7:30 A. M.
Erin....Aug. 11, 2 P. M. | Canada...Aug. 22, —

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER....Aug. —

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE, HELLARD....Saturday...Aug. 8
PEREIRE, SURMONT....Saturday...Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ....Saturday...Sept. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)

First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75....Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent. No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. GUARD....Aug. 4, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. PRICE....Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH....Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE....Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES....Sept. 8, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship DONAU, Capt. HA. F. NEYNABER, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. ERNST, on SATURDAY, Aug. 8.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin....$100 and $120
Second cabin....60
Steerage....30

For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF PARIS....Saturday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS....Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Aug 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND....Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 33 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER NO. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 4 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

TAPSCOTT BROS. & CO.—EMIGRATION AND foreign exchange office, No. 86 South st., New-York. Bills of exchange and drafts for any amount, from £1 upward, issued at the lowest rates.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA, VIA PANAMA.

RATES OF PASSAGE, (Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO....Aug. 12
CHINA....Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO. VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, Managing Director.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON, Freight Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 5, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 8, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

C. D. OWENS, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. J. T. BECKETT, Wednesday, Aug. 5.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Aug. 8.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, AND VENEZUELA.

ATLAS....

For JAMAICA, JACMEL, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES....July 31

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, AND CARTHAGENA.

ETNA....Aug. 15

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 4.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Aug. 11.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Aug. 18.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

D. MCKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana via Nassau)....Aug. 6
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico)....Aug. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)....Aug. 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Aug. 20

For freight or passage, apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R.,

No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

E. WHITE, Master of Transportation.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:30, 9:35 A. M., and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 8:30 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:30, 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

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RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited, Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M.; arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M.; 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12.40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M, (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at Newport, R. I., at 4:15 and 8:10 P. M.

THEO. WARREN, Superintendent.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

SEWARD INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address

EDWARD WHITE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

AN AMERICAN LADY FAMILIAR WITH GERMAN, will receive into her family six young ladies at Weimar, Germany, a pleasant city where every facility is afforded for education. For full particulars, address Mr. R. J. CARPENTER, No. 3 George lane, Lombard st., London, or Mr. EDW. F. DAVISON, No. 128 Pearl st., New-York.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNWALL-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16.

OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

$2 50 WRITING LESSONS.—YOUNG MEN and boys qualified for business; backward persons privately advanced; ladies taught book-keeping and accounts. PAINE, No. 62 Bowery; up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway and 6th av.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL HIGH School, Lawrenceville, N. J.—One of the best established and most successful boarding schools in the country; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Send for a catalogue.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY—new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORCESTER, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y.,—For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.

Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J., for boys. Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. APPLY to Miss ELIZABETH WHEELER.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N. Y. 20 instructors. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $275. No extras. S. C. Shortlidge, A. M., (Harvard,) Kennett square, Pa.

$300—TUITION AND BOARD (YOUNG LAdies); Jackson Institute, Morrisania, N. Y. Send for circular. MRS. JACKSON.

INSTRUCTION.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,

TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

BOYS' SCHOOL.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)

Second year commences Sept. 23, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, will reopen at NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's,) No. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.

For circulars, address

HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,) | JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

The School and College Directory contains valuable information concerning schools. Compiled expressly as a guide for the use of Parents. Sent free.

T. C. PINCKNEY, Bennett Building, New-York.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MERIVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S FRENCH PROTESTANT Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, New-Haven, Conn.—Fortieth year. Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business, with systematic and thorough physical training by military drilling, gymnastics, rowing, &c. Catalogues sent on application. WM. H. RUSSELL, Principal.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,

GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.

Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address as above, or No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE, Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 12 Pine st., N.Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.

JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 13. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES WILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, BEGINS ITS THIRTY-third Year, Sept. 2.—A private school, prepares young men for business, scientific school, or college; terms, $450 per year. For catalogues address

BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal, South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

MISS WHITCOMBS, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.

Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.

Misses PEAKE, Principals.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.

T. PATTISON, Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDING and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss N. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE, MORRIStown, N. J.—A first-class school for thirty boarding pupils. C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.

Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.

M. MACGREGOR, Principal.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

COUNTRY HOME AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS. For circulars with references, address

IRA NEUFIELD, Stepney Depot, Conn.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

TEACHERS.

AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE, FOUNDED 1855.

Supplies schools and families with good teachers;
Represents reliable teachers wanting positions;
Gives parents information of GOOD SCHOOLS.
NINETEEN YEARS have proved it efficient in securing "The right Teacher for the right place."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 14 Bond st.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS,

New and Second-hand, *of* First-class Makers, including Waters, *will be* sold at Lower Prices *for cash, or on* Installments, *or for rent, in* City *or* Country, *during this month, by* HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, *than ever before offered in* New-York. Agents wanted *for the sale of* Waters' Celebrated Pianos and Organs. A SPECIALTY: Pianos *and* Organs *to let until the rent money pays the price of the* Instruments. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. A large discount *to* Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, *&c.*

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ON A FARM, A MAN, MARRIED OR single, thoroughly competent as foreman; he must be thoroughly acquainted with all the usual work required on an American farm; must have undoubted references as to capability and honesty; no Irish need apply. Address for a week or ten days, J. B. P., Gillett, Morris County, N. J.

WANTED.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN AS child's nurse; competent, and with good references; can apply at No. 197 Madison av., to-day, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

SADDLERS' GOODS IN LARGE STOCK, IN which will be found FLY-NETS, HORSE SHEETS, in linen and Summer woolen, foreign and domestic whips, English saddles and bridles, SADDLERY HARDWARE in full assortment, comprising bits, stirrups, spurs, &c., &c. Also, always a large assortment of HORSE BLANKETS and CARRIAGE ROBES in all grades, including a full line of the NEW-HAMPSHIRE HORSE BLANKETS, CLARK'S and other celebrated makers of PATENT HORSE CLIPPERS, at HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS.—IMPORTED ENGLISH RIDING SADdles and Bridles just arrived, Linen Sheets, Summer Horse Clothing, Fly Nets, Brushes, Combs, Whips, Sponges, Chamois, &c. Our Harness are handmade. A good article at the lowest possible price.

E. BARTLETT, No. 62 Warren st., corner College place.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A HANDSOME DAPPLE gray mare, fifteen hands; six years old, remarkably gentle, well bred; drives well, single or double, or on either side; was purchased by present owner to be used by his wife, to phaeton, for which the mare is admirably adapted. Address M. D., Station K., 86th st.

CHILDREN'S PET PONY FOR SALE—WARranted sound and kind; free from all vice or trick; six years old; can be used by the most timid child. Also, wagon, harness, and side-saddle. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

MURRAY HILL.

No. 237 Madison av., between 37th and 38th sts. Elegantly furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements made for the Winter.

DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH AND WITHOUT board, all locations and prices; particulars without charge. Metropolitan Boarders' Directory, No. 1,193 Broadway. Open evenings.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH ST.—WITH BOARD, A few doors west of 5th av., handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a family or party of gentlemen. Transient parties taken at Summer prices.

MILLER'S BATH HOTEL.

Two dollars per day and $10 per week for Summer boarders, for first-class rooms with board. Near 5th av., Nos. 39 and 41 West 26th st., New-York.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET WITH board, to gentleman and wife, a large front room with alcove; southern exposure; fine closets; family small; reference given and required.

A FEW ROOMS SINGLY OR EN SUITE IN A private family, with all modern improvements; home comforts. No. 13 East 28th st.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST. — LARGE ROOM, fourth floor, southern exposure; gentleman with board; also hall room.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—BY A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, and child, (eight years;) a large and small room, with sun exposure desired, in a good location; third-story preferred; if satisfactory will remain until next May or June. Address, stating terms, (which must be reasonable,) location, &c., B., Box No. 726, New-York Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife in a strictly private family where there are no other boarders; terms must be reasonable; references. Address HOME, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

GREENWICH.—THREE LARGE ROOMS LEFT; private house; $8 to $10 per week for adults; five minutes' walk from New-Haven Railroad Station; on the harbor. Address FANNING, Post Office Box No. 2, Greenwich, Conn.

TWO GOOD, AIRY ROOMS, (CONNECTING,) with board, can be had by immediate application to Box No. 27, Post Office, East Hampton, Suffolk County, N. Y.

PRIVATE BOARD, ON HIGH GROUND, OVERlooking the Hudson; rooms and table first-class; terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 166, Fishkill Landing.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY (SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.

THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 1. 10:00 A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 1. 5:00 P. M.
Sunday, 2d.... 8:30 A. M.	Sunday, 2d.... 5:00 P. M.
Monday, 3d.... 7:30 A. M.	Monday, 3d.... 12:00 M.
Tuesday, 4th.... 8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 4th.... 12:30 P. M.
Wednesday, 5th. 9:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 5th. 1:30 P. M.
Thursday, 6th... 10:00 A. M.	Thursday, 6th... 2:30 P. M.

HELEN,

between New-York, (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES RED BANK.
Saturday, Aug. 1. 4:00 P. M.	Monday, Aug. 3. 6:30 A. M.
Monday, 3d.... 12:00 M.	Tuesday, 4th.... 7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 4th.... 1:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 5th. 8:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 5th. 2:00 P. M.	Thursday, 6th.. 9:30 A. M.
Thursday, 6th.. 3:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th.... 10:00 A. M.
Friday, 7th.... 3:00 P. M.	

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st. at 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave evey half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30. Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park, Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

EXCURSIONS.

A. ROCKAWAY BEACH GRAND FAMILY EXCURSIONS, EVERY WEEK DAY, by the popular steamer AMERICUS.—On and after TUESDAY, July 28, will leave as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 3, 5:30, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. OPENING NIGHT.

Messrs. JARRETT & PALMER beg to announce that the opening of this establishment under their management will occur on MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10, when they will present a New and Original Play (in three acts) entitled

BELLE LAMAR,

an episode in the late American Conflict, written expressly for Mr. John McCullough by DION BOUCICAULT, Esq., in which

Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
and
MISS K. ROGERS RANDOLPH

will sustain the leading characters.

The action occurs in the Shenandoah Valley in the Spring of 1862.

NEW SCENERY BY VOEGTLIN!
NEW MUSIC BY CONNOLLY!
NEW AND APPROPRIATE UNIFORMS.

The play will be produced under the immediate personal supervision of the Author.

For full particulars see future advertisements.

PRICES:

ADMISSION....ONE DOLLAR.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 30 cents.
Reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50.
Reserved Balcony Seats, $1.

_ For the sale of reserved seats the Box Office will be open on Thursday next from 9 to 5 o'clock.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

OPEN DAY and EVENING at LEAVITT ART GALLERY, corner Broadway and 12th st. Admission, 25 cents.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,

OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES and TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,

NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide.*

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.

Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

is now open.

EDWARD COZZENS, Proprietor.

HIGHLAND HOUSE.—GARRISON'S, OPPOSITE West Point, N. Y. Located in the centre of the Highlands, 300 feet above the river, with pure mountain air and charming scenery.

Good rooms can now be secured for August and September.

G. F. & W. D. GARRISON, Proprietors.

LAURELTON HALL, COLD SPRING HARBOR, Long Island.—Good boating, bathing, and fishing; pleasant drives; all modern improvements. Address JOHN R. TERRY, Laurelton, Long Island, or No. 108 Wall st.

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL RESort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.

Desirable accommodations at private cottage, near the ocean. House surrounded by handsome shade trees and lawn. Address C. C. B., Long Branch, N. J.

AT LAKE GEORGE.—THE PROPRIETOR OF A cottage will accommodate a gentleman and his wife or two gentlemen for August, September, and October. Address RURAL, Bolton, Warren County, N. Y.

LONG BRANCH.—KING'S COTTAGES, ON OCEAN avenue, near the depot. Delightful rooms to let, with strictly first-class board.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A GOOD, MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others, who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help for City and country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store. Also good situations ready immediately.

AT MRS. LOWE'S GERMAN AGENCY, NOS. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance Bleecker st., a large number of well-recommended German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl, who understands her business thoroughly in every branch; is very neat and orderly and an excellent waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTestant chamber-maid, understanding thoroughly her duties; has the very best references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant girl of good disposition as chamber-maid and waitress; best of references. Call at No. 320 East 36th st.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO ENGLISH young women; one is a thorough good cook, washer, and ironer; other is chamber-maid and waitress or general house-work; together or separate; for City or country; have good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—By a reliable, trustworthy woman, who is a good cook; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an obliging, well-tempered woman; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, as cook, washer, and ironer, or to do general housework; will be found a willing and economical servant; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best of references; City or country. Apply at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH WOMAN, AS cook; is a first-class family cook; can make bread and biscuit; is willing to assist in washing; is neat and Corderly; City or country. Can be engaged at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs, French and German Bureau.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH PROTESTant woman, as first-class cook in a private family; understands French, English, and American cooking in all its branches; highly recommended. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, BY A YOUNG South of Ireland woman, as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do general house-work; is a good laundress; is willing and obliging; best of references. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK AND CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO very excellent Scotch girls; are both capable and willing, and will do a family's work cheerfully together, in country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; NEATNESS, honesty, sobriety, and efficiency are her references. Can be seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY A LADY GOING abroad, for two girls; one as cook, the other as laundress and chamber-maid; excellent references. Apply for two days at No. 10 West 47th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, AS GOOD thorough cook; is an excellent baker; will assist in the washing if required; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, AS COOK; understands it well; is a good baker; no washing; City or country; best reference. Call or address, for two days, No. 512 3d av., between 34th and 35th sts.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO ENGLISH GIRLS as cook and waitress; no objection to City or country; highest references. Apply at 306 East 66th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT COOK, in a private family; City or country; best references. Call for two days at No. 193 2d av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG, NEAT, AND tidy girl, in a private family, to do general house-work; has good references; is a good cook and a thorough laundress; is willing and obliging, and understands her work thoroughly; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A TIDY, INDUSTRIOUS young girl, who is a plain cook; can wash and iron well, and will make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, OR COOK, WASHER, and ironer.—By a German Protestant young woman; is willing and obliging, and thoroughly capable; has excellent City references; City or country. Call at No. 2 Bleecker st., corner of Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl to do house-work or take care of children; City reference. Call at No. 208 East 65th st.; can be seen for two days.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP.

All nationalities, for every capacity, at
ODELL'S,
No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.
(ESTABLISHED 1852.)

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, who understands her business well in every branch; can starch, puff, flute, polish, and do up fine garments in superior style; has best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

LAUNDRESS.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A thoroughly competent woman; fluting, puffing, polishing in the best style; best references. [illegible] No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

THIRD AND LAST WEEK of the young and talented actress, Miss KATIE MAYHEW, and GAYLER'S POPULAR and CHARMING PLAY, WITH THE TIDE, which MUST BE withdrawn on account of previous engagements. The FRESHEST PLAY, the MOST CHARMING ACTRESS seen in New-York for years.

"Sprightly as the Gazelle, and merry as running water."—*Tribune.*

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 585 BROADWAY.

STANDING ROOM ONLY EVERY EVENING.
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS.
MORE NEW ATTRACTIONS THIS WEEK.
ALA, the great and wonderful gymnast. ALA.
In the great LU-LU sensation.
ONE HUNDRED STAR PERFORMERS. ONE HUNDRED.
Entrance No. 585 Broadway.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.

EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Complete success of the new American extravaganza of EVANGELINE, THE BELLE OF ACADIA.

Entire company, songs, duets, trios, full chorus, &c. In rehearsal, new version of Griffith Gaunt; also, Bride of Abydos. CHAS. W. THORNE, Manager.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. | TWO PERFORMANCES.

EVENING AT 8. SEA OF ICE. | AFTERNOON AT 2. RED RIDING HOOD and MY WIFE'S MAID.

COLOSSEUM.

Summer season. 50 cents. Old London by Day. Magic entertainment in Lectorium. Open daily from 10 till dusk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A respectable young Protestant woman, as lady's maid and seamstress; is recommended by her former employer as being perfectly trustworthy in every respect; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; or would go as chamber-maid and fine washer and ironer; has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

MRS. CUNNINGHAM COMPETENT LADIES' nurse. Call at No. 110 East 4th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMBER-maid and waitress.—By an English Protestant young woman; experienced nurse for young or growing children or invalid; very kind, attentive, and reliable person; she is also an excellent waitress or chamber-maid and waitress; country or City. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH PROTestant girl as upper nurse; well qualified to take charge of any infant, or attend to young children; can do family sewing perfectly; no objection to country. Call or address Jane, at No. 154 8th av., top floor. Call for three days.

NURSE.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, AS NURSE and seamstress; is competent to take full charge of an infant; has the best of City references; is steady and willing to take an interest in a home; no relations; no objection to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

NURSE OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A Protestant young woman; is a good waitress, and willing to be useful to suit her employer, or for general house-work; City or country; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, who can take charge of an infant from its birth; will also take charge of their clothing, and is a good seamstress; has just landed in this country. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG FRENCH PERSON, SPEAKing English fluently, as nurse to one or two children; no objection to travel, or to the country. Address Madrid, Box No. 125 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as experienced nurse; is competent to take the entire charge of an infant; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, AS INfant to dry nurse at her own home, where the babe would have a mother's care; best reference given. Address Nurse, No. 119 Court st., Elizabethport, N. Y.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH girl as nurse for children; can speak English; best reference. Call at No. 204 West 32d st., front room; call Monday.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, to take care of children. Address Mr. Louis Bourgeois, No. 117 Spring st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, TO MIND children and do general house-work. Call at No. 304 29th st., near 11th av., second floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSmaker and seamstress, to go out by the day or week or take a permanent situation; is an excellent cutter and fitter in ladies' dresses; is a first-class operator; first-class City reference. Call or address for two days No. 694 2d av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS and dressmaker, engagements by the day; is expert at all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; excellent references. Address K. D., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN young woman as first-class seamstress in a private family; will do chamber-work; good references. Address for three days, Sarah, Box No. 222 *Times* Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman; thoroughly understands the care of silver, and everything that belongs to waiting; can take a man's place; sober, honest, obliging, very neat and tidy; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's No. 309 4th av.

MALES.

BUTLER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, UNDERstanding all his duties to perfection; good City references; City or country. Apply or address at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COLORED MAN; HIGHLY RESPECTable, and most excellent cook for hotels, Summer houses, or private families; very highest testimonials from the best of houses; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 309 4th av.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By a respectable man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man can take care of and drive horses, take care of cattle, milk, do gardening, repair roads and walks, mow lawn, &c.; wife is a good cook and an excellent laundress; can also sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine and do all kinds of housework; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman; sober, industrious; single man; safe, experienced, accustomed City driver; first-class groom; thoroughly understands care of horses, harness, carriages; understands gardening; can milk; will make himself useful. Address Thompson, Box No. 230 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant young man; is first-class coachman; is willing and obliging; temperate habits; understands the business in all its branches; five years' first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days Coachman, No. 117 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant man; thoroughly understands his business; seven years' best City reference. Call on or address W. G., No. 28 East 19th st., feed store.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; MARried, without children; City or country; a good, careful driver and good groom. Address J. M., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, AND TO BE GENerally useful.—By a young man; can milk, understands plain gardening; obliging and temperate; two years' best reference. Address H. H., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man of small family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; hot and cold graperies, greenhouse, &c.; also the laying out of new grounds and ornamental work in first-class style; has six years' first-class reference from last employer. Address J. C. D., or can be seen all week at No. 6 West 30th st., New-York.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN WITHOUT family; has a practical knowledge of greenhouses, graperies, fruits, and vegetables; has had charge of a florist's place for the past three years; good testimonials as to character and capability. Address Gardener, Box No. 225 *Times* Office, for one week.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, no family; is a good gardener and florist; understands greenhouse and graperies; also gardening in all its branches; good testimonials from his employer. Address J. H., for three days, Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, SINGLE; understands the business in all its brances; private or otherwise; first-class reference. Address C. H., care Florest, No. 918 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN GARDENER, LATEly landed, who understands his business; can milk, and is willing to make himself useful. Address A. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; BEST OF City reference. Can be seen at Mr. A. Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway. Inquire for J. H.

GROOM, OR COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—By a young Englishman, who can care and drive horses; do gardening, milk, care cattle, mow lawn, keep roads and walks in order, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

PORTER AND WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE colored young man in a hotel or as waiter; understands his business; has good City reference; smart and active. Address J. C., Box No. 238 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young man, lately landed, who is a good coachman and groom; can also do gardening, take care of cattle, milk, wait on table, &c.; best English recommendations; wages reasonable. Call at Carpenters, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, AS COACHman and groom; can do plain gardening; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses and harness; can milk; can give the best of reference; City or country; has liberty to refer to last employer. Address John D. & K., No. 31 Chambers st.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, IN A private family, to go in the country; has City reference; understands his duties thoroughly. Call at No. 645 6th av., between 37th and 38th sts.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT experienced man as first-class waiter; best City reference for many years from former employers. Address for two days, Waiter, Box No. 83 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of bookkeepers, cashiers, entry clerks, [illegible] [illegible] at the rooms [illegible]

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

LOCAL POLITICS.

MEETINGS OF REPUBLICAN ORGANIZATIONS—RESOLUTIONS COMPLIMENTARY TO MR. HUGH GARDNER.

A meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Republican Association was held last night in the Bleecker Building, Nathaniel Appleton in the chair. The regular routine business having been disposed of, the Chairman of the Committee on Membership reported that the names of a number of candidates proposed for membership at the last meeting had been approved of. The Chairman of the Executive Committee reported that the committee appointed to revise the roll of the association were attending to that duty, and would be prepared to report before the next primary meeting. The names of over fifty candidates for membership were then proposed, and the meeting adjourned.

A regular monthly meeting of the Third Assembly District Republican Association was held last evening at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, Mr. Thomas F. Geary presiding. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the referring of a number of propositions for membership to the appropriate committee for investigation, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

Whereas, The Republicans of the Third Assembly District have always recognized in Hon. Hugh Gardner a gentleman of ability and firmness; one whose character is spotless, whose integrity is unimpeachable, and whose public record is one in which we may well feel proud; and,

Whereas, We have recognized further in Hon. Hugh Gardner as Police Commissioner and public servant one who has done his duty manfully, defending the elective franchise and the purity of the ballot-box by removing from office corrupt men who were known to be Tammany Hall ballot-box stuffers; and,

Resolved, That we, the Republicans of the Third Assembly District, return our heartfelt thanks to Hon. Hugh Gardner, and we pledge ourselves to a man to stand by him in the future as well as in the past, and to support him for any office he may aspire to in the gift of the people.

After the signing of the roll by newly-elected members the meeting adjourned.

The First Assembly District Republican Association, Chas. A. Stetson, Jr., presiding, held a regular meeting at its rooms, No. 152 Franklin street, last evening, when, in addition to the transaction of the usual routine business, the prospects of the campaign next Fall were discussed, and some additional names proposed for membership.

KIDNAPPING IN BROOKLYN.

A CHILD CARRIED OFF BY FOUR NEGROES IN A WAGON—SHE WAS LAST SEEN BY A SCHOOL-FELLOW.

A story very singular in its character, and, up to the present, unsupported by sufficient facts to place its truth beyond doubt, was circulated in Brooklyn yesterday in reference to the alleged abduction of a young girl by negroes. The supposed facts in the case were reported to Superintendent Folk yesterday, and every effort will be made by the Brooklyn Police to solve the mystery as soon as possible. Superintendent Folk yesterday communicated the following facts to the press: Sebastian Miller, a German in good circumstances, resides with his wife and three children in Liberty, near Washington avenue, East New-York. On Sunday morning his wife and two youngest children went to visit the family of a friend, and his eldest child, Annie, aged eight years, remained at home. In the afternoon Annie asked leave to go to the Catholic cemetery to put some flowers on her grandmother's grave. Her father, on seeing that other children were going too, granted his permission and told her not to remain out late. At 6 o'clock, the child not having returned, Mr. Miller went to the cemetery, thinking his little daughter had fallen asleep on some of the graves. She was not there, however, and the distracted parents searched in vain for her during Sunday night. Yesterday morning the search was resumed. About four blocks from Mr. Miller's residence, on Atlantic avenue, a respectable German family named Heusted live. Yesterday morning George Heusted made the following statement: "About 10 o'clock last night I saw four colored men put Annie Miller into a wagon and drive off. I was looking out of the second floor window. I know Annie Miller for I go to school with her. She cried 'Watch! watch!' but one of the niggers put his hand on her mouth, and they drove down Atlantic avenue." Capt. Leich, of the Twelfth Precinct, has charge of the case, and several detectives have also been detailed to investigate the matter.

SENT TO PRISON FOR A YEAR FOR KIDNAPPING.

Several weeks ago a youth named Lush, about twenty years of age, abducted a child about eight years oldfrom her parents in Orange, N. J., and took her over to the Orange Mountains. There he detained her over night. The next day he returned the little girl to her agonized parents. The purpose of the abduction was not clear, since, so far as could be ascertained, he offered the child no indignities, and no point seemed to have been gained by it. He was arrested, and, having been indicted for kidnapping, pleaded guilty. Judge Titsworth called him up for sentence in the Essex County Sessions, at Newark, yesterday, and sentenced him to the State Prison for one year.

WHOSE BABY?

A REMARKABLE CASE—AN INFANT CLAIMED BY TWO WOMEN—DECISION OF THE COURT.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge Pratt rendered a decision confirming the report of the referee in the case of Harriet Evans against Fanny Wemple. The case originated on a writ of habeas corpus having been issued to compel the respondent Wemple to produce in court, and surrender to Harriet Evans, the relator in the case, a male child, nearly four years of age. It appeared by the story of the relator that in December, 1870, she gave birth to a male child, for which she was compelled to employ a wet nurse, and did so employ the respondent Fanny Wemple in February, 1874, at the rate of $25 per month, subsequently reduced to $15 per month. This compensation was paid for some months, but finally ceased. Later the mother sought to regain possession of her child, which was refused by the nurse, the latter claiming that the child she then had in her possession was not the same committed to her care by Mrs. Evans. The nurse's story was that when Mrs. Evans' child was given to her, it had a depression in the head; was sickly, and not expected to live; that in the month of March, 1871, a child was left at her door; that, fearing the child of the claimant would die, she sent it to the Foundling Asylum, at Washington square, and took in its stead the child which had been left at her door. In corroboration of this story were produced as witnesses the mother of the nurse, who testified to the finding of a child in a basket at her daughter's door; that such child is the same now in the custody of her daughter, and that the child of the relator had been sent to the Foundling Hospital; also the testimony of two men, one—George Hedges—who testified to having given the child now produced to one Henry Clase, and paying the latter $2 to leave it at the door of Mrs. Wickens' house, where the latter claimed to have found it, and added that he knew the child to be the same by a birth-mark on its head. In opposition to this, and in favor of the mother's claim, was produced the testimony of the physician who attended her, who had frequently visited the child and knew it to be the same; the testimony of parties in New-Jersey to whom the nurse had always admitted the child to be that of Mrs. Evans, but claimed that she would not give it up until paid the balance due for its nursing. The mother also most distinctly and positively testified to the child being hers.

The Referee, Mr. Eugene H. Pomeroy, found the child to be that of Mrs. Evans, the claimant, who was entitled to its custody; that there had been no exchange of babies, as testified by the nurse, and that her testimony in that respect, as well as the testimony of her witnesses, he could only characterize as "rank and deliberate perjury." Judge Pratt now, in confirming the Referee's report, awards the custody of the child to its mother, the claimant in the suit.

WALL STREET NOTES.

There was considerable talk yesterday on the street touching the conference at Saratoga of the railway men, many of whom are still there. It is believed by some that the object of the gathering was a union against the "granger" movement. Those of the returned members of the conference at present in New-York were mute concerning its workings and purpose of the meeting.

Col. Moody, the financial agent of the State of Texas, is in New-York to negotiate the sale of $1,900,000 State bonds bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent. gold, per annum. It is said that they are not favorably regarded by operators.

A forgery on a prominent banking house was reported as having been nipped in the bud yesterday. The head of the firm denied the authenticity of the rumor.

Holmes, Lissberger & Co., copper importers, No. 25 Pearl street, have not yet prepared the statement of their liabilities.

CITY HALL NOTES.

James Trainor, one of the official dog-catchers, appeared before the Mayor's Secretary yesterday, to answer a charge of receiving $3 from the owner of a dog which he was about to deliver at the pound. The case, however, was dismissed, the complainant withdrawing the charge.... Chamberlain Lane reports that the balance in the City Treasury on July 25 was $2,671,330 08, the receipts last week $518,036, and the payments $795,887 18; the amount on hand July 31 was $2,463,478 90.... A new fire-escape was tested yesterday. A rope fastened to a brass instrument was attached to the roof of the new Court-house, and, at a given signal, a fireman descended upon it with safety.... The Chamberlain is preparing a statement of the interest he has received on City deposits.... Gov. Dix is expected to arrive in town on Wednesday. It is said that he will take some action upon the charges preferred against the Mayor before the close of this week.

THE MEDICAL BOARD OF BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

THE RECENT ACTION OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION CONDEMNED BY MEDICAL MEN.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, held during the last week in July, a resolution was introduced and passed reorganizing the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital. This body consists of nineteen physicians, and numbers among its members Drs. Austin Flint, Isaac E. Taylor, Lewis A. Sayre, Frank H. Hamilton, Jas. R. Wood, and others of equal reputation. To their care is committed the medical supervision of Bellevue Hospital and of one or two minor institutions under the charge of the Commissioners of Charities. By the terms of the resolution referred to, eleven members of the board have been dropped from the rolls without any alleged cause or explanation whatever. The list of the suspended, who, in common with their brother members, have for years given their services to the City free of charge, is as follows: Drs. Isaac E. Taylor, Lewis A. Sayre, John J. Crane, John W. S. Gooley, B. Fordyce Barker, Frank H. Hamilton, Alexander R. Mott, Thomas M. Markoe, Austin Flint, Jr., Wm. M. Polk, W. T. Lusk, and E. G. Janeway. Of these Drs. Crane, Sayre, and Taylor have been members of the board for twenty-one years, and the majority of the others from five to fifteen years. When at one time it was proposed to vote the members salaries in compensation for their arduous duties, the offer was refused on the ground that such action would make the office a partisan one and tend to destroy its usefulness. The only assignable cause for this remarkable action of the Commissioners is the growing jealousy that several of the minor medical institutions are said to entertain for the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, with the Faculty of which a majority of the dismissed physicians are connected. Though founded as late as 1861, the last-named institution has rapidly outstripped its competitors in reputation and membership, until to-day it contains a larger number of students than any two of its rivals combined, while its Faculty, including, as it does, such names as Isaac E. Taylor, James R. Wood, Austin Flint, and Frank H. Hamilton, ranks first in the entire country. Its charter is recognized by the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons of London and the Academie of Medicine of Paris. From the unrivaled facilities for clinical and didactic instruction combined, which its neighborhood to Bellevue Hospital affords, it has engrossed the attention of the profession generally to an extent distasteful to competing institutions. Up to 1860 the supremacy of Philadelphia as the first seat of medical learning was unquestioned. With the increasing reputation of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College this has largely passed away, until now there is little question that New-York more than rivals Philadelphia in this respect. Of the nature of the result sought to be effected there seems to be very little doubt. A late member of the Medical Board, a physician of the highest character and standing, stated to a TIMES reporter yesterday that the sole aim and animus of the movement was to destroy Bellevue Hospital Medical College. With the expulsion of the larger part of its Faculty from the positions they have gratuitously held in the Hospital with credit to themselves and the community, the number of clinics will be reduced from six or seven per week to two. The usefulness of the institution will also be crippled in a variety of other ways. The 500 students of the college, who have come to New-York from all over the land to attend its lectures and examinations, will be deprived of at least two-thirds of the instruction they have bargained for. While this will be the result to Bellevue, the other colleges of the City can gain nothing. They already enjoy the same privileges as the Hospital College. The only effect will be to ruin Bellevue, or at least to attempt its ruin by crippling its usefulness, and driving away from the City hundreds of students who have come here in the expectation of completing their education. The services of the board had always been given to the hospital without compensation. As for himself (the gentleman referred to) $50,000 would not compensate him for the time and labor he had given to the interests of the hospital during his twenty years continuance in office. These views seem to be almost unanimously held by the members of the profession in New-York, and it is confidently asserted that on a fair and impartial examination of the subject the Commissioners will see the propriety of reconsidering their action.

EXAMINATION OF R. G. WATSON, THE FORGER.

Robert G. Watson, who was arrested under a charge of forgery a few days ago, and which was mentioned in THE TIMES at the date of the arrest, was brought before United States Commissioner Osborn yesterday. He was accused of having erased a name on a United States bond for $1,000, substituting another, and of forging the signature of Mr. Charles H. Patterson, a Deputy United States Treasurer, to an assignment of the same. Mr. Patterson, being sworn on the part of the prosecution, testified that the signature purporting to be his on the assignment, was a forgery. That a Mr Mott had taken the bond in question to him for examination. That he recognized the one shown him as the same. Mr. Mott stated that he had received it from Mr. Darrow, the proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, and had taken it to Mr. Patterson at his request. Upon being cross-examined by the defense, however, he said he could not pretend to identify the bond shown him as the one he had taken to Mr. Patterson. Mr. John F. Darrow, the proprietor of the Occidental Hotel, stated that he had known Watson for about two years, and thought he recognized the bond he saw then as one given him by the defendant, who, about two weeks after he had first come to board at his house, had called him to his room and given him a United States bond for $1,000, asking him to keep it in his safe for him. That at the time Watson gave him this he was owing him two weeks' board for himself and wife and child. He sent the bond to be examined. On cross-examination he said he could not swear the bond he saw there, in the Commissioner's office, was the same he had sent for examination. The prosecution closed with the deposition of the last named witness. The defense then asked for a postponement until the 2d of September next, which was agreed to by Assistant United States District Attorney Purdy, and Commissioner Osborn accordingly set the date for the examination of the witnesses for the defense at the day asked.

THE THIRTY-SECOND STREET POISONING CASE.

Deputy Coroner Shine yesterday learned from the physician in attendance on Eliza Batterslee, that she was now out of danger from the effects of the poison which, it is supposed, she took at the same time that John and Annie Powers and Mrs. Burke did while eating dinner at No. 8 East Thirty-second street on the 19th of July. It will be remembered that on the day in question the above-named persons ate some chow-chow, which was subsequently said to have contained some kind of poison, as it was very old. John and Annie Powers and Mrs. Burke died from the effects of the poison in the week following, and subsequently Miss Batterslee was taken sick with the same symptoms. She was removed to a friend's house in East Eleventh street, and the physicians had but little hope of her recovery. Prof. Doremus, who was analyzing the stomachs of the victims, however, found some mineral poison, and communicated this fact to the doctor in attendance on Miss Batterslee, at the same time furnishing him with the antidote. This was administered to the woman, and she gradually improved from that date, until she is now out of danger.

CHURCH SEMI-CENTENNIAL.

The citizens of Gaines, N. Y., will, on the 26th of this month, celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the building of the church in the west part of the village—the oldest church edifice in Orleans County, and the first church built on the Ridge Road, between the Genesee and Niagara Rivers. The church was erected for the Congregationalists and Baptists, but the ownership has passed to other denominations, and it is now owned by the Free Methodists. An invitation is extended to all former pastors to be present, or to write a brief history as far as their knowledge extends, and forward it to Gaines, N. Y.

A NINTH AVENUE STABBING AFFRAY.

Martin Graney, of No. 99 Tenth avenue, and Francis McEntee, became engaged in a dispute on Sunday night on the corner of Ninth avenue and Sixteenth street. A crowd soon collected, and, during the excitement, McEntee drew a knife and attempted to stab Graney in the left breast. He warded off the blow, however, but received a severe stab in the left arm. McEntee charges that Graney drew a revolver during the affray, and, seeing that he was about being shot, he drew out his penknife and used it. After hearing all sides of the question yesterday at Jefferson Market Police Court, Justice Morgan held McEntee in $1,000 bail for trial.

THE DOG POUND.

As early as 8 o'clock yesterday morning over 170 dogs, impounded on Saturday, were thrown into the death tank. They survived there only about seven minutes, but the carcasses were not removed from the place by the Board of Health truckman until about 1 o'clock. On Saturday over 190 animals were killed at the same hour, but the carcasses were left in the tank until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, by which time they had become a decaying mass, which, when raked out of the tank by the Pound-master, completely overcame that official. The number of dogs impounded yesterday was over 150.

CREEDMOOR.

THE FIFTEENTH BATTALION INFANTRY AND SEPARATE TROOP CAVALRY OF THE FIFTH BRIGADE AT THE RANGE.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Sandhusen commanding, and Fifteenth Battalion Infantry, Fifth Brigade, Second Division, Brooklyn, the latter under command of Capt. Koch, of Company K, proceeded to Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday, at 8:20 A. M., for rifle practice. Col. Meyenborg and Major Rappenhagen, of the Fifteenth Battalion, were present, but in a disabled condition. The two gentlemen were thrown from a carriage recently. Col. Meyenborg sustained a fractured ankle, and the Major received severe internal injuries. The Separate Troop commenced firing at the 100-yard targets shortly before 10 o'clock, and occupied about an hour. The two commands then commenced scoring at the 200-yard range, and concluded at 12:30 o'clock. After an intermission for dinner, practice was resumed, beginning at the 500-yard target, the battalion occupying the right and the cavalry the left of line. After several shots had been fired by the cavalrymen, it was found that the military carbines in use by the troop would not carry the ball to the target at that distance, and they were ordered to the 300 yards target, the infantry remaining at 500 yards distance. The numerical strength of the Separate Troop Cavalry was sixty-seven, of which number thirty-seven qualified to shoot at long range. The best twelve scores constituting the team of the troop made an aggregate of 267. The orders issued from division head-quarters neglected to make provisions for carbine shooting, the distances for which are 100, 300, and 500 yards. Consequently the troop was allowed the privilege of shooting one more score than the troops preceding it. The following is a list of the best scores at 100 and 300 yards' distance:

Name.	100 Yards.	Total.	300 Yards.	Total.	G'd Total.
Private Heidt	2 4 3 4 2	15	3 3 2 4 0	12	27
Capt. Sandhusen	3 2 3 3 2	13	3 3 3 3 2	14	27
Private Grane	2 4 3 3 3	15	3 2 0 3 2	10	25
Sergt. Schneider	2 4 3 3 4	15	3 2 0 2 2	9	24
Sergt. Pasbergh	2 2 2 3 3	12	0 2 3 4 0	9	21
Private Gottschalk	4 2 2 2 4	14	0 0 2 3 2	7	21
Lieut. Mohrman	3 3 3 2 3	14	0 2 2 3 0	8	21
Private Neiber	2 3 3 2 3	13	3 0 3 0 2	8	21
Private Waechter	2 3 3 3 2	13	2 0 2 0 3	7	20
Private Gerken	3 2 3 3 3	14	0 2 2 2 0	6	20
Private Haddeson	2 2 2 2 4	12	0 0 2 3 3	8	20
Private Lakeman	2 2 2 3 3	12	2 3 0 0 3	8	20
Corp. Tepe	2 4 3 3 2	14	0 2 0 0 3	5	19
Corp. Weber	2 3 3 2 2	12	2 3 0 2 0	7	19
Color Sergt. Hoffman	4 2 3 2 0	11	2 3 0 0 2	7	18
Private Blohm	2 2 3 3 2	12	0 2 2 2 0	6	18
Corp. Claus	0 2 3 3 2	10	0 3 2 0 3	8	18
Private Wisbauer	2 2 2 3 3	12	0 0 3 0 2	5	17
Private Stilte	3 2 2 2 3	12	0 0 3 0 2	5	17
Private Richter	2 2 2 3 3	12	0 3 0 2 0	5	17
Private Danke	2 0 2 3 2	9	2 2 2 0 2	8	17
Q. M. Sergt. Van Thun	2 2 3 2 3	12	0 0 2 3 0	5	17

The scores made by the battalion at 200 yards were very good, and gave promise of an excellent record. After the intermission, however, the contestants appeared to have lost interest, and the shooting at the 500-yard range was very poor. The majority of the men had never been taught the principles of rifle practice, and were, in some cases, ignorant of "aiming" drill. As the time drew near for the departure of the troops several members fired in rapid succession without giving the markers an opportunity to signal the shots. The general behavior of the men was good. The following is a list by companies of those who fired at both distances:

Companies:	F & G.	A.	D.	E.	F.	K.	Total
200 yards	6	34	27	18	34	27	146
500 yards	4	26	3	2	3	19	57

The following is a list of the highest scores, the total made by the team amounting to 232:

Name.	200 Yards.	Total.	300 Yards.	Total.	G'd Total.
Lieut. Pope, Co. K	2 2 3 3 4	14	0 2 3 3 2	10	24
Capt. Degen Kolb, Co. E	2 3 0 4 3	13	0 0 3 4 4	11	23
Capt. Koch, Co. K	3 3 2 3 2	12	3 0 0 3 4	10	22
Lieut. Col. Meyenborg	3 2 2 0 2	9	3 3 4 2 0	12	21
Private Ahlers, Co. A	3 4 3 4 3	17	0 0 2 2 0	4	21
Lieut. Kugler, Co. A	2 3 3 3 4	15	2 0 0 2 0	4	19
Q. M. Sergt. Kaum	0 3 3 2 2	10	0 2 4 0 2	8	18
Private Kahl, Co. K	2 2 3 2 2	11	0 4 0 3 0	7	18
Private Stirnweiss, Co. K	2 0 3 2 2	9	0 0 4 2 2	8	17
Private Lakemann, Co. A	2 2 3 3 2	12	3 2 0 0 0	6	17
Private H. Steffens, Co. A	2 2 2 3 2	11	0 3 2 0 0	5	16
Private Golde, Co. K	0 2 2 4 3	11	0 0 2 0 3	6	16
Capt. Alsgood, Co. A	2 3 2 2 3	12	2 0 0 2 0	4	16
Corp. Seebeck, Co. A	2 2 4 2 2	12	4 0 0 0 0	4	16
Private Windeburg, Co. A	3 2 3 2 2	12	4 0 0 0 0	4	16
Private D. Steffens, Co. A	2 0 2 3 2	9	2 2 0 0 2	6	15
Sergt. Zaumsletch, Co. A	3 0 2 0 4	9	0 0 0 3 3	6	15
Private Fetten, Co. K	0 2 3 2 2	9	0 2 0 2 2	6	15
Drummer Meyer, Co. K	3 2 3 2 2	12	0 0 2 0 0	2	14
Private Schumann, Co. K	2 2 3 3 0	10	0 0 0 4 0	4	14
Sergt. Granser, Co. K	0 0 2 3 4	9	0 2 0 0 2	4	13
Sergt. Odenwald	0 2 2 2 3	9	0 2 0 2 0	4	13
Private Klenck, Co. A	3 2 0 2 2	9	2 0 0 0 2	4	13
Private Hopke, Co. A	0 2 2 3 2	9	0 2 2 0 0	4	13
Sergt. Hohorst, Co. A	3 3 3 0 0	9	0 2 0 0 2	4	13
Corp. Tamke, Co. A	2 3 2 2 2	11	0 0 0 2 0	2	13

Among the prominent visitors present were Gen. T. S. Dakin, Major Denslow, Capts. Lee and Meyenborg, of the Fifth Brigade staff, and Col. Roche, of the Thirty-second Regiment, Brooklyn. The staff officers and guests were entertained at dinner by Capt. Alsgood and Lieut. Kugler, of Company A Fifteenth Battalion.

THE NEW SIDEWALK ORDINANCE.

A public meeting of West Side merchants was held yesterday at the Butter and Cheese Exchange, to receive the report of a committee appointed about a year ago to secure amendments to the then existing ordinances regulating sidewalk permits. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. C. Delavergne, who stated its object and introduced the chairman of the committee, Mr. George A. Merwin. That gentleman then read the report of the committee, of which the following is the substance: After preparing various drafts of ordinance designed to meet the exigencies of the case, and getting them through one or other branch of the Common Council, the committee finally succeeded in getting passed through both branches an ordinance which substantially covered the points desired. This ordinance was vetoed by the Mayor, but the Common Council passed it over the veto without a single dissenting vote, thus making it a law. In drafting this ordinance the committee had endeavored to recognize and harmonize the rights of business and pedestrians. In accomplishing their work they held over forty meetings, personally visited most of the members of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, and circulated petitions which were signed by almost the entire business interest. The committee desired to acknowledge the support of the press generally, and particularly that of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and the *Journal of Commerce*. They also express their obligations to both branches of the Common Council for the fair and impartial manner in which they met the members of the committee, and for their prompt passage of the ordinance over the veto of the Mayor.

THE MAYOR OF GLOUCESTER, N. J., ARRESTED.

Mayor Adams, of Gloucester City, N. J., was arrested on Saturday. He was requested by a man named Thompson to remove a man who opened a cake stand in his hotel. The Mayor refused, and a dispute followed, in which the Mayor used language which is described as "more forcible than polite." Thompson had the Mayor arrested, and the Justice fined him $10. By way of retaliation, the Mayor had Thompson arrested for selling liquor on Sunday, and he was put under $1,000 bail to appear for trial.

FORGERY AND THEFT.

Mr. Horatio W. J. Goldie, of No. 18 Lispenard street, charged Charles H. Knight, of No. 10 Renwick street, with forging his name to a check on the Pacific Bank of this City, for the amount of $50. Mr. Goldie also charged Knight with having feloniously taken the sum of $26 belonging to him. On being arrested and taken before Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court, the accused pleaded guilty to both charges, and was held for trial in default of $1,000 bail on the first charge, and of $500 on the second.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.

At noon yesterday, Peter Duffy, residing at No. 342 East Eleventh street, quarreled with his wife, Maria, at their residence. Peter, who was intoxicated, assaulted his wife in a brutal manner, knocking her down and kicking her in the stomach several times. He was arrested and taken to the Essex Market Police Court, where he was committed to await the result of the injuries to his wife.

CORONER'S CASES.

Ellen Prattis, aged three weeks, died suddenly yesterday at No. 39 Watts street.

Thomas Farrell, aged fifty-six years, was found dead in bed at No. 56 Barrow street, yesterday.

Daniel McGowan, aged one year, died suddenly yesterday at No. 38 Cherry street.

Francis Viegel, aged fifty-three years, who jumped into the North River at the foot of West Twenty-eighth street, on Sunday, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

HELD FOR FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Antonio Casta, of No. 74 Oliver street, who was assaulted and stabbed by Patrick Dobbins, on the 19th of last month, yesterday appeared in the Tombs Police Court, before Justice Flammer, and testified to the facts in the case. Dobbins was committed for trial in default of $3,000 bail.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

To-day Judge Blatchford will begin a short term of the United States District Court, in bankruptcy cases.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At this port 2,509 bales of cotton arrived yesterday.

The annual picnic of the Thomas F. Geary Association will be held at Sulzer's East River Park to-day.

Chas. Anderson, aged ten, of No. 70 Ninth avenue, fell from the roof of his residence to the sidewalk, yesterday, and sustained a fracture of his left thigh.

Ann Boyce, aged fifty-four, of No 192 Mulberry street, during a quarrel with her husband yesterday, was pushed down stairs and had her right arm fractured.

The German Shoemakers' Benevolent Society, No. 1, celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary by a picnic and Summer night's festival at Hamilton Park yesterday.

Antonio Vandalia was yesterday held in default of $2,000 bail to answer a charge of stabbing John Frawley, of No. 137 Baxter street, with a penknife, in the neck.

Frank Gardner, aged twenty-nine, of No. 294 Henry street, fell through the hatchway of the building No. 42 Greene street, yesterday, and had a leg fractured.

Jacob Bauer, of No. 101 West street, was seriously injured by a cask of hams rolling on him while at work last night on Pier 6, North River. He was sent to the Park Hospital.

The French societies L'Union Fraternelle and Le Cercle Lyrique will give their joint annual picnic at Hamilton Park to-morrow, for which extensive arrangements have been made.

Assistant District Attorney Horace Russell yesterday entered a *nolle prosequi* on the indictment for perjury found against Carlotta Frances Shotwell alias Mrs. Gen. Philip D. Roddy.

The Alsacienne-Lorraine Society during the past three months expended $1,200 in aid of 222 Alsacien and Lorrain immigrants, who landed at Castle Garden during that period.

An unknown woman, aged forty, while intoxicated, yesterday fell on the sidewalk at the corner of Monroe and Jefferson streets, and cut her head severely. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

While examining a pistol last night, Anthony Kelly, of Corlears and Monroe streets, accidentally shot himself in the left side. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, the wound being considered dangerous.

Patrick Ryan, aged thirty-eight, a truckman, residing at No. 1,322 Fourth avenue, while at work at Madison avenue and Ninety-sixth street yesterday afternoon, had his left leg broken by a heavy stone falling upon him.

Frank McVey, aged twenty-seven, of No. 109 West Thirty-ninth street, while at work in Brewster's stables, at No. 208 West Forty-eighth street, yesterday, was kicked by a horse in the left side and sustained serious injuries.

The Twenty-first Ward German Property-owners' Association held a meeting at No. 588 Second avenue yesterday, when measures were discussed to obtain a repavement of Second avenue from Twenty-third to Forty-second street.

Manhattan German Benevolent Society, No. 1, gave its second annual picnic and Summernight's festival at Elm Park yesterday. The Caecilia Maennerchor and other German vocal organizations participated. The proceeds of the affair will go to a charitable fund established by the society.

The total of anthracite coal marketed for the week ending July 25 amounted to 356,488 tons, and for the coal year 9,859,750 tons, being a decrease of 558,783 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week is 81,572 tons, and for the year 1,762,719 tons, against 1,715,681 tons to the same time last year.

Yesterday morning the men and women who were arrested on the night before in the dance-house No. 96 Greenwich street, as reported in THE TIMES of yesterday, were fined by Justice Flammer, of the Tombs Police Court, in sums ranging from $3 to $10 each. Louisa Moud, the proprietress, was held in $500 bail to answer.

Michael Henry Butler, who struck and killed Joseph Reid, in Myers' saloon, in Pearl street, on Saturday night last, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $2,000 by Coroner Woltman. A. Schierenbeck, of No. 103 John street, who is bondsman for the witnesses in the case, furnished the bail. The inquest will be held during the week.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning John W. Hopkins, living in One Hundred and Forty-third street, near the Boulevard, found on the banks of the Hudson River, near One Hundred and Forty-second street, a gray tweed coat and a round-top, stiff-rim, black hat. The articles were taken to the Thirty-second Precinct Station, where they will be held for identification. They are supposed to belong to some person who committed suicide by jumping into the river.

BROOKLYN.

First and Franklin streets are about to be repaved.

William Grunmer, a young man residing at No. 377 Gold street, was drowned while bathing at Bay Ridge, yesterday.

The body of a drowned man, very much decomposed, was found at the foot of North Ninth street yesterday.

In consequence of the absence of a majority of the board from town, no meeting of the Brooklyn Bridge Directors was held yesterday.

Ellen Bowman, a young married woman, residing at No. 444 Warren street, owing to domestic trouble, attempted to commit suicide, yesterday, by taking laudanum.

Some ruffian throwing stones on Sunday night, broke a pane of glass, value $100, in the window of P. Martinez's store, corner of Third and Fourth streets.

A goat, owned by M. Gallagher, of No. 477 Adelphi street, attacked Joseph Neimery, aged two years, of No. 500 Clermont avenue, and gored the child in the throat, inflicting a serious wound.

Mr. Zimmerman, residing in Ross street, a conductor on the Flushing avenue line of street cars, fell off the front platform of his car, was run over, and received injuries of so serious a character that his removal to the City Hospital was deemed necessary.

Detective Curran, of the First Precinct, yesterday recovered two trunks full of valuable clothing and jewelry, stolen by the dishonest servant Marie Louisa Melting alias Edwards, now confined in Raymond street jail.

During a fight, which took place on Sunday night, on board the Italian bark Beatine, lying at Martin's Dock, Louis Pejallo was stabbed in the arm and badly injured by John Matthews, who was, yesterday, held for trial.

William McAndrew, of No. 57 Amity street, fell through the hatchway of a canal-boat, lying at Pier No. 18, East River, New-York, and was severely injured. He was found in Atlantic street by Officer Rhatigan, of the Third Precinct, and taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Mr. Andrew B. Smith, the dry-goods merchant, of No. 425 Grand street, who has been missing from his residence, No. 260 Graham avenue, since Wednesday last, was found drowned at the foot of Twenty-sixth street, E. D. There were no marks of violence on the body, and it is supposed he tumbled off the pier while intoxicated, or committed suicide.

LONG ISLAND.

A United States surveying party on board the schooner Palmarus, under the command of Assistant Bradford, is now engaged in making a new survey of the waters of Plum Gut and vicinity.

H. B. Hyde, Vice President of the Equitable Life Insurance Company of this City, has purchased Walter Scudder's farm at West Islip, paying $40,000 for it, and proposes at once to commence the construction of a large and magnificent mansion, and to improve the property otherwise.

The body of a drowned man found upon the Sound beach at East Marion on Friday proves to be that of David Shannahan. It has been recognized by Miss Julia Shannahan and Mr. Thomas Flaherty, his sister and brother-in-law. It appears that Shannahan had been at work at stone-cutting at or near Cold Spring, but was recently discharged, as is alleged, for giving testimony adverse to his employer in a granite paving-block suit in Putnam County. He left for Connecticut, where his relatives resided, some four weeks ago, and is supposed to have fallen overboard at night from a Sound steamer.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A reunion of the Grand Army of the Republic comes off on Thursday next at Iona Island.

The camp-meeting annually held by colored persons at Rye Neck will commence this year on the 29th inst.

A large frame dwelling situated on Hawthorne avenue, Yonkers, and owned by Mr. Raynor, book-seller, was slightly damaged by fire yesterday.

A lad named Frank Pearson, a resident of Tarrytown, on jumping from a boat into the Hudson River for the purpose of bathing, struck his head against one of the rowlocks and was drowned.

Hope Engine Company, of White Plains, have resolved to disband on account of the Board of Trustees refusing to purchase a new engine for them or place the present one in proper working order and make some repairs to their engine-room.

About two years ago a murder was committed in New-Rochelle, as it was alleged, by one John Cody, who immediately fled and has not since been heard of. A few days ago information was received by Justice Porter that a man had died in Australia and left John Cody about $50,000.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Collector Love, of Jersey City, last week received $7,321 12 for taxes.

The wife of Hon. John G. Trusdell was shot in the hand on Saturday evening by the accidental explosion of a pistol.

The troubles of the Montclair Railroad with Pratt have been finally settled, and trains are running as usual.

The English steamer Tagus will take out ten locomotives, and other machinery destined for Jangwich, Russia.

Edward Carney died in Elizabeth on Sunday in consequence of injuries sustained a few days ago by the caving in of the Turnbull street sewer.

Frederick Ruchler and Charles Daehme, sailors in the schooner John H. Kapp, mutinied while the schooner was off Long Branch on July 3, and were arrested in Jersey City yesterday.

George Corrigan, a lad, was employed by Mrs. B. M. Coleman, No. 64 Fair street, Newark, to do roof-cleaning for her. While she was preparing some food for him he descended to her apartments and carried away a bank-book containing $45 in bills.

Dennis Mulleney was arrested in Jersey City on Saturday for maliciously breaking the windows in Patrick Mattimore's house. Mulleny paid for the damage, and Mattimore wanted to withdraw the complaint. Justice Keese ordered Mattimore, under arrest for compounding a felony.

A REMARKABLE CONSPIRACY.

TWO NEW-YORK LAWYERS SENTENCED TO THE NEW-JERSEY STATE PRISON.

In the Essex County (N. J.) Court of Sessions, yesterday afternoon, sentence was pronounced by Judge Titsworth upon Gilbert F. Raisbeck and Charles H. Raisbeck, formerly New-York lawyers, who were engaged in a conspiracy to defraud the Gardner heirs of Brooklyn out of a valuable estate in that city. In 1868, John Gardner died, leaving his estate, valued at upward of $75,000, to his brothers. Some of them were minors, and George Gardner, an adult brother, procured the appointment of himself as Trustee. He conspired with Bertrand Raisbeck and a man named Cooke to acquire possession of the estate, and through a number of skillful manipulations, they finally got it into their hands. They were indicted in Kings County, N. Y., for the conspiracy, but Winchester Britton, then District Attorney of Kings County, had been Raisbeck's counsel, and the indictment, as alleged, was "pigeon-holed." The neglect to prosecute Raisbeck and his fellow-conspirators was one of the charges made against Britton by the Reform Committee, and the principal of those which subsequently led to his removal by Gov. Dix. They were also indicted in several counties in New-Jersey for transactions growing out of the fraud, but succeeded each time in evading the law. Having secured possession of the estate, the conspirators quarreled about the division of the spoils. Gardner, so it is said, received a smaller share of it than he expected, and he threatened to lay the whole scheme bare to the public. In order to get rid of him, it was resolved by Raisbeck and the others to trump up a charge against him that, upon his conviction, would send him to the State Prison; and, in furtherance of this design, a man named Davis, at their instance and in consideration of $10 paid by them to him, made affidavit charging that Gardner had offered him $100 if he would perjure himself in his (Gardner's) interest. Armed with this affidavit, Raisbeck and his friends undertook to procure Gardner's indictment for subornation of perjury. Instead, however, of indicting Gardner, the grand jurors found bills for conspiracy against his would-be prosecutors. Davis turned State's evidence. Raisbeck was arrested, and after a long and careful trial, was convicted. Bertrand was not present at the trial, but was afterward captured, and, on being arraigned, pleaded guilty. Cook fled and no trace of him has since been discovered. Judge Titsworth deferred pronouncing sentence for some weeks in order to allow the defendants ample opportunity to make explanations, in mitigation of sentence, of their connection with the case. They were unable to offer anything in extenuation of their crime, and last evening between 6 and 7 o'clock they were called for sentence. Judge Titsworth said that the court had heard all that the friends of the prisoners had to say in their behalf. Both were men of great intelligence and high social position, but the facts developed in the trial showed a wickedness that the court could not overlook. The statute would not permit the court to impose a heavier penalty than two years' imprisonment and $500 fine on each. The punishment was very inadequate for the offense which they had committed. The court, in conclusion, inflicted the extreme penalty of the law upon each.

THE BABY-FARMING CASE.

Coroner Woltman stated yesterday that he intends to do all in his power to break up the system of baby-farming that is now carried on to such an extent in this City. Deputy Coroner Shine had an interview with Dr. Harris, Register of Records, yesterday, and, as they are uncertain as to their powers in the matter, it was decided to consult with the District Attorney to-day. Coroner Woltman intends, if he has the right to do so, to arrest the parties concerned in the death of the child Charles Corey, and make a most thorough investigation. Both Mr. and Mrs. Doran, from whom Mrs. Kilbride received the child, claim that their business is perfectly legal, and that they are on good terms with the Board of Health and the Commissioners of Charities and Correction. Dr. Shine states that any mother who wishes to dispose of her child can do so by bringing it to Superintendent Kellock, at Eleventh street and Third avenue, who will send it to the nursery at Fifty-first street and Lexington avenue, where proper care will be taken of it. Many women are afraid to do this, however, as some of their friends, or the people keeping these lying-in institutions, tell them that if they do their names will be published in the newspapers and they will be disgraced. It is said that Mrs. Doran wanted $150 from a woman for treatment in her asylum at No. 148 West Twenty-sixth street, and another woman in Charles street asked her $75. The sister of this woman called on Dr. Shine and related to him the above circumstances, saying that her sister was not able to pay, and he procured the woman admission to the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. The only way in which the health authorities learn of these cases of baby-farming is when several deaths occur in one house. They then make an investigation, which usually results in nothing, as it is a difficult thing to prove that any person is trying to kill a child by starvation. The post mortem in the case of the infant Charles Corey conclusively proves that he died from starvation, as the intestines and stomach were empty. The arms and legs were very much emaciated, and, altogether, it was a terrible sight to see. The physicians who attend these cases are very much to blame for failing to report the real cause of death to the Register of Records, instead of letting him find out for himself.

BUILDING STATISTICS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 1.

The Bureau of Inspection reports: Number of plans submitted for erection of new buildings, 5; number of buildings embraced therein, 6; estimated cost, $38,300; number of plans proposed for alteration, 19, embracing 19 buildings, at an estimated cost of $59,115; total estimated cost, $97,416. Number of buildings examined and plans relating thereto passed upon, including those previously filed, 29; of which 18 were approved, 1 disapproved, 2 amended and approved, and 8 are pending. Number of special applications for frame and other structures filed, examined, and passed upon, 30; of which 14 were approved, 3 disapproved, and the remainder are pending. The Bureau of Unsafe Buildings and Violations reports 337 buildings surveyed as to general condition, of which 32 were reported unsafe, and 30 as having been made safe; unsafe notices, 65; violations reported, 25; violations removed, 18; violation notices served, 34; violation cases sent to attorney, 5. The Bureau of Fire-escapes and Iron-work reports 39 buildings as requiring fire-escapes, and 19 buildings as having been provided with escapes; fire-escape notices served, 65; iron-arch girders, beams, and lintels tested, 29, of which 3 were disapproved. Official inspection is also reported of 378 buildings heretofore provided with fire-escapes, as to the condition of such escapes, their being kept in repair, free from obstruction, and available for use in case of fire; on 332 buildings the escapes were reported as found in good condition, and on 46 as being more or less obstructed, or requiring painting or trifling repair; 59 buildings were specially inspected as to fire-escape requirements, and 66 buildings previously reported as requiring additional fire safeguards were re-examined, 19 cases of which, upon re-examination, the requirements were found to have been complied with, were, retired and all proceedings thereunder discontinued. Official inspection is also reported as having been made in reference to means of egress, fire safeguards, ventilation, &c., of 6 theatres and places of amusement; 12 hotels, boarding and lodging houses, and 21 factories or buildings used for manufacturing purposes, and where required additional safeguards were recommended.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN HOBOKEN.

Thomas Ryan, a longshoreman employed on the trestle-works near the Hoboken Ferry, was instantly killed there last evening. He was busy at work when he was struck by a drill-engine and knocked off the trestle. He had struck against some of the trestle timber when he fell, and he was instantly killed. His body was recovered and taken to the Morgue. He leaves a wife and several children.

FOUND DROWNED.

Yesterday morning the body of an unknown man was found floating near the Wall Street Ferry by an officer of the First Precinct. The man had a large cut on the side of his head, which led to the belief that he might have been foully dealt with. The body was sent to the Morgue, and at a late hour last night Deputy Coroner Shine made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found a lacerated wound of the left temple two inches long, an abrason of the back of the right hand, a considerable amount of blood extravasated over the left side of the frontal bone, over the temporal muscle, and in the substance of the same muscle; a small amount of blood extravasated on back of the head; the brain was congested; no fracture of the skull; excessive congestion and oedema of lungs; the stomach contained a large quantity of water; the kidneys were small and contracted.

Death was due to asphyxia from drowning. The wound could have been inflicted by a blow from a club, or any other instrument, or by falling. He might have struck a spile as he fell overboard, or fell on the dock or sidewalk. The wounds were received previous to death. Coroner Eickhoff will investigate. The deceased was about forty-five years old, five feet eight inches high, of light complexion, with short side whiskers and sandy mustache. He was of a heavy build, and was dressed in white shirt, dark pants, and gaiter shoes. The body was in the water only a short time. The body will remain at the Morgue for identification, and in the meantime Capt. Van Dusen, of the First Precinct, will make a thorough investigation.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.

At a regular meeting of the Tammany Society last night, John Fox was installed a Sachem, James M. Oakley, of Queens County, was elected a member, and fifteen persons were proposed for membership.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, Aug. 3.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,000; market quiet, weak, and unchanged for common; choice firm at $2 50@4 for Texans; $3@$5 25 for poor to medium natives; $5 55@$6 50 for good to choice Steers. Shipments, 1,000. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; market moderately active, weak and easier, but not quotably lower; sales of common at $6 25@$6 50; medium, $6 60@$6 70; good to choice, $6 75@$7. Shipments—7,000. Sheep—Receipts, 200; market dull and nominal.

THE CHEESE MARKET.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 3.—9,000 bxs. of Cheese were sold here to-day. The extreme price was 13½c.; leading factories sold at 13c.; average price of Fall sales, 12¾c. At Little Falls, 8,000 bxs. were sold at 12½c.@13¼c., the most sales being at 13c.

[Advertisement.]

Ah, Tilton, use WOLCOTT'S CATARRH ANNIHILATOR. Catarrh produces jealousy. Try Pain Paint; it removes inflammation, kills fever, stops pain absolutely. Sold at drug stores.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool.—Dr. Brandreth, F. D. Hoyt, Mrs. S. P. Kelly and two daughters, J. Stewart and wife, Mrs. Ellen Baldwin, Mrs. Amesbury and child, Mrs. Helen Smithson, Mrs. Eliza Frankell, Mrs. Whitehouse, Mrs. W. Thompson, Mrs. W. A. Bachelier, H. von Riesen, Miss von Riesen, Richard Kelly and wife, S. S. Davis and wife, Watson Bayles and wife, John Clark, G. H. Drake, Lieut. H. Anderson, Mr. Daley, Mr. Barnett, R. R. Window, Geo. Bork, M. Rohr, Dr. A. Jansen, Wm. Taylor, Mr. Burrows, R. Barlow, Mr. Altman, Chas. Vaughan, D. J. Marrener, Mr. Dunne, Jos. Linder, Jr., J. W. Dickenson, C. McCarty, Wm. James, F. Black, Thomas Boyd, Miss Gardner, and 532 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:59 | Sun sets....7:12 | Moon rises.10:53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.12:25 | Gov. Island...1:14 | Hell Gate...2:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, Aug. 3.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Lord Clive, (Br.,) Urquhart, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess; Beverly, Pierce, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ship Mystic Belle, Plum, Angier for orders, Nesmith & Son.

Barks Mattia, (Ital.,) Luaro, Trieste, Funch, Edye, & Co.; N'l Desperandum, Estang, Richmond, Va., George F. Bulley; Viator, (Norw.,) Eeg, Odessa, Tetens & Bockman; Restrel, (Br.,) Faulkner, Cork for orders, H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brigs G. P. Sherwood, (Br.,) Peck, Morgan Hill, P. I. Nevius & Son; Excelsior, (Br.,) Mayer, Hamilton, Bermuda, D. McCall; Maria D., (Aust.,) Simonica, Cork for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Lavinia, (Br.,) Phelan, St. Johns, N. F., James W. Elwell & Co.; Julia Blake, (Br.,) Knowlton, St. Johns, N. F., James F. Whitney & Co.; Etna, (Br.,) McKinnon, Antwerp, Brown, Perkins & Job.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool July 23, and Queenstown 24th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. July 27, 682 miles W. from Fastnet, passed a Lampert & Holt steamer bound E.; 28th, lat. 48 22, lon. 35 10, passed a schr.-rigged steamer bound E.; 29th, lat. 45 06, lon. 43 11, passed steam-ship Italy, from Liverpool, for New-York; Aug. 1, 590 miles E. from Sandy Hook, passed bark Helios, (Ger.,) bound W.; 2d, 326 miles, passed steam-ship Republic, hence, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Humboldt, (Ger.,) Blanke, Stettin July 9 and Antwerp 17, with mdse. and 27 cabin and 197 steerage passengers to Chas. Rammelsberg & Co.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston Aug. 1, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. W. Quintard & Co. Aug. 2, 60 miles N. from Hatteras, passed steam-ship Champion, hence for Charleston.

Ship Annie M. Smull, (of Mystic,) Packer, London June 18, in ballast to J. D. Fish. Had strong westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence 28 ds., with S. W. winds and fogs; July 18, lat. 42 30, lon. 48, passed an iceberg.

Bark Colonist, (Norw.,) Norby, Bremen 39 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark Trafalgar, (of Sunderland,) Smith, Rio Janeiro June 14, with coffee to master. Is anchored in Lower Bay for orders.

Bark America, (Ger.,) Koper, Bremen 45 ds., with mdse. to E. Unkart & Co. July 17, lat. 45, lon. 50, at midnight, in a dense fog, came in collision with an unknown bark bound E., carrying away bowsprit, stem, and cutwater, started wooden ends, and sprung foremast; the other bark lost mainmast; in lat. 46, lon. 46, passed a number of icebergs.

Bark Marie, (Aust.,) Camus, Glasgow, 46 ds., with coal to order—vessel to Slocovich & Co. July 24, lat. 28 46, lon. 64 16, passed brig Armida, (Ital.,) bound W.

Bark Hebe, (of Greenock,) Taylor, Cow Bay 14 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Hewlett & Torrance.

Bark Syra, (of Pembroke,) Corning, Port Caledonia 14 ds., with 786 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. July 29, lat. 41 15, lon. 67 30, spoke brig Redowa, from Cow Bay, for New-York.

Bark Rebecca Carnana, Johnson, Matanzas 11 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Giovanni D., (Aust.,) Dulcich, Sligo 34 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Volturno, (Ital.,) Savarese, Leghorn 61 ds., with mdse. to A. Hanley—vessel to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Emma, (Ital.,) Borzone, Antwerp 56 ds., in ballast to master.

Bark Urano, (Aust.,) Cosulich, Belfast 47 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Alice M. Putnam, (of Salem,) Rogers, Port Caledonia 14 ds., with 520 tons coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Reporter, Ryder, Bangor, via New-Haven.

Brig Zuleika, (of Summerside, N. S.,) Walsh, Sagua 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Guisborough, (Windsor, N. S.,) Enos, Milk River, Ja., 29 ds., with logwood, &c., to order—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Brig Nuova Providenza, (Ital.,) Manganaro, Naples 47 ds., with mdse. to Toel, Rose & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar July 1.

Brig Geo. Gilchrist, (of Boston,) Thompson, St. Mary's, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Schr. Henry White, (of Bucksport,) Hopkins, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber to Drew & Buckle—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. White Star, Reynard, of and 12 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to G. Boardman—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Ella M. Pennell, (of Machias,) Thompson, Musquash 8 ds., with spiling to James Murray.

Schr. J. and D. Cranmer, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. C. H. Malleson, Pearce, Virginia.

Schr. W. H. Rutan, Wooley, Virginia.

Schr. Adeliza, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. A. E. Adams, Punnell, Virginia.

Schr. Sunbeam, Tibbetts, Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, 28 ds., with wine, &c., to Yates & Porterfield.

Schr. Jennie Middleton, (of Camden, N. J.,) Jenkins, Campeachy, Mex., 25 ds., with logwood, &c., to M. Echeverria & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Starlight, Jones, Baltimore.

Schr. Orient, Higgins, New-London.

Schr. J. W. Bell, Pierce, Taunton, for Rondout.

Schr. Jas. Fitch, Russell, Nantucket, with fish to Wallace & Chapman.

Schr. A. C. Smith, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. M. E. Hearn, Merrill, New-Haven.

Schr. Katie J. Hoyt, Arnold, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. John Gabriel, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. S. P. Hall, (of Bucksport,) Chipman, St. Mary's, Ga., 8 ds., with lumber to W. J. Ross—vessel to E. P. Buck & Co.

Schr. Julius Webb, Hedley, Virginia.

Schr. S. E. Jane, Hawkins, Virginia.

Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Johnson, Virginia.

Schr. B. Olyphant, Truax, Virginia.

Schr. S. J. Hoyt, Cranmer.

Schr. Maud and Elizabeth, Soper, Virginia.

Schr. Henrietta, Matthews, Virginia.

Schr. Francis French, Throckmorton, Virginia.

Schr. Napoleon, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. Joseph Franklin, Randolph, Virginia.

Schr. Quickstep, Hutchinson, Georgetown, D. C.

Schrs. Annie Currier, (Br.,) Van Wart, St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. M. E. Staples, Huckins, St. John, N. B., with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Vapor, Hart, Hartford.

Schr. L. S. Hatch, Kelsey, Hartford.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Nichols, Bridgeport.

Schr. Josephine, Jones, Bridgeport.

Schr. Justice, Lynch, Newport.

Schr. H. S. Collins, Tribble, Mystic, for Rondout.

Schr. Amos Briggs, Knapp, Providence.

Schr. Entire, Kinnear, Fall River.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.

Schr. Saxon, Allen, New-Haven.

Schr. Liberty, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Oceanus, Young, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Martha, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Tanhauser, Rosser, Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Co.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. M. Tyler, Price, Providence.

Schr. Hattie Perry, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Imogene Diverty, Carroll, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. James Watson, Arnold, Lanesville.

Schr. Dorman French, French, Kennebec River, with ice to order.

Schr. M. and S. Henderson, Spear, New-Bedford, for Baltimore.

Schr. Fannie G. Warner, Dickerson, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. [illegible]

[illegible]

Schr. Conroy, French, Rockport, Ms., for Richmond.

[illegible]

Schr. Annie P. Chase, Poole, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. W. M. Gesner, Egbert, Providence.

BELOW—Brig Otion, (Ger.,) from Port Spain, Trinidad.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W.; clear.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[illegible]

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

[illegible]

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 3.—The Allan Line steam-ship Scandinavian, from Quebec July 24, arr. at this port to-day.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 3.—The Hamburg-American steam-ship Hammonia, from New-York July 23, touched at this port at 10 o'clock last evening en route to Hamburg.

BREST, Aug. 3.—The Transatlantic Company's steamer Ville de Paris, from New-York July 25, for Havre, arrived here this afternoon.

THE CROWN PERFUMERY COMPANY RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND THE PUBLIC TO THEIR EXTENSIVE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF STANDARD PERFUMES.

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